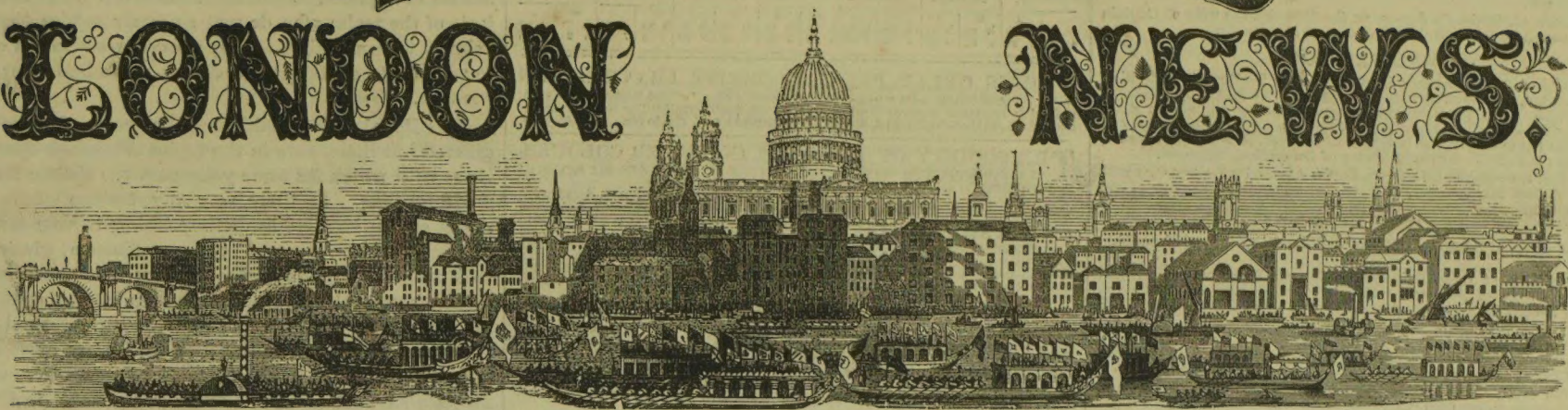


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1907.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS {SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA: GROUP OF SURVIVORS OF THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at Rose Villa, Tonbridge, the wife of W. H. Morgan, solicitor, of a son.

At Fontenay, St. Saviour's, Jersey, on the 24th ult., the wife of Captain Robert Eckford (late Royal Welsh Fusiliers), of a son and heir.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Bath, by the Rev. T. H. Hollier, Rector of Triston, Somerset, assisted by the Rev. G. Elton Hodson, Vicar of Michael Church, Somerset, Lieutenant George Astley Callaghan, R.N., third son of Captain F. N. Callaghan, of 15, Circus, J.P. for the county of Cork, to Edith Saumarez, second daughter of the Rev. Frederick Grosvenor, of Catherine-place, Bath, formerly Rector of Dunkerton, Somerset.

On Jan. 8, at the cathedral, Calcutta, James Alexander Lawrence, second son of Sir Robert Montgomery, to Jessie Alice, second daughter of Sir Douglas Forsyth.

## DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at Glasgow, Thomas Houldsworth, Esq., of Farnfield, in his 49th year.

On the 25th ult., at Broad Oak, Bexhill, Sussex, Penelope, the only and dearly-beloved child of Penelope, widow of Colonel William Alexander, C.B., of the Bengal Cavalry, and the much-loved niece and cousin of J. H. Hay Buxton, of Brencley, Kent, aged 24.

On the 1st inst., at Kilburn, near London, after a protracted illness, Mary, the wife of Charles Craddock, solicitor, of Gray's Inn, and daughter of the late Charles Leake, of Liverpool, in the 67th year of her age.

On the 8th inst., at 3, Ambrose-place, Worthing, Louisa, the wife of Charles Rawlinson, in her 65th year.

•• The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 19.

## SUNDAY, FEB. 13.

Septuagesima Sunday.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. T. Jackson; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Peterborough.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Alfred Blomfield, Vicar of Barking; 3 p.m., the Right Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee, U.S.  
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Sir John Hobart Seymour, Bart.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Perowne.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Holland, Vicar of Quebec Chapel, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

## MONDAY, FEB. 14.

St. Valentine.  
Royal Dramatic College, Special Morning Performance, Drury Lane Theatre, 2 p.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Unfermented Beverages).  
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Dr. J. Ferguson on the Erechthium at Athens).  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Weekes on Sculpture).  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Mattieu Williams on Shear Steel and Cast Steel).  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Diary of the late Mr. Margary, from Hankow to Ta-Li-Fu).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Sergeant Cox on the Amendment of the Law of Fraud).  
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. C. E. Howard Vincent on the Turkish Forces and the Military Aspects of the Eastern Question).  
Monday Popular Concert, 8 p.m.

## TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on Vertebrate Animals).  
Humane Society, 4 p.m.  
Women's Education Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Keane on Teaching Foreign Languages).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Wm. Sugg on Estimating the Illuminating Power of Coal Gas; Mr. Wilfrid Airy on Probable Errors of Levelling).  
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. P. L. Simmonds on Ostrich Farming and the Ostrich Feather Trade).  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (adjourned discussion on South Africa and her Colonies).  
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lectures to Men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Prebendary Row on "Why am I a Christian?").  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Quelch Institute, 8 p.m., Spelling-Bee, Sir Frederick Pollock in the chair.  
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m.  
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. K. Parker on Oegithognathous Birds; papers by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge and Sir Victor Brooke).  
Gaelic Society's Highland Ball, Willis's Rooms.  
Races: Broomley First Spring Meeting.

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

Eton College Athletic Sports (two days).  
Bournemouth Poultry Show (two days).  
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Miles.	In
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Direction.	Force.			
February											
2	30.119	42.2	33.6	74	1	37.8	48.0	S. SW. W.	204	000	
3	30.104	42.0	37.6	76	9	35.1	47.1	SW.	339	068	
4	29.952	38.6	24.6	73	4	35.1	43.1	WSW. NW. WNW.	269	010	
5	29.864	36.1	30.7	82	8	33.7	39.7	NNW. W.	388	030	
6	29.870	34.7	27.3	77	—	32.7	37.8	N. NNE.	453	010	
7	29.838	35.3	28.0	77	10	33.7	37.0	NNE.	320	000	
8	29.875	34.4	30.0	86	10	38.0	35.5	N.	199	000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.162	30.316	29.945	29.911	29.872	29.839	29.912
Temperature of Air	43.7	40.7	38.2	36.0	37.0	35.0	34.6
Temperature of Evaporation	41.4	38.7	36.2	34.1	35.0	33.7	33.2
Direction of Wind	W.	SW.	NW.	NNW.	NNE.	N.	NNE

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 21	4 39	4 57	5 15	5 30	5 46	6 0
6 3	6 18	6 33	6 48	7 0	7 13	7 25
8 15	8 30	8 45	9 0	9 15	9 30	9 45

**DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM.** with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.** The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**CRYSTAL PALACE. — PICTURE GALLERY.** — The Directors again offer GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS for the BEST PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited for 1876-7. Receiving-Days, Feb. 21 and 22, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. Purchasers will find it advantageous to visit the Gallery before the present pictures are removed. For conditions, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

**ALEXANDRA PALACE.** ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING FEB. 14.  
MONDAY TO FRIDAY.—LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT PANTOMIME, THE YELLOW DWARF. Daily at Three. Mr. GEO. CONQUEST in his marvellous aerial performance. Notwithstanding the marked success, the management regret that previous arrangements will unavoidably necessitate its withdrawal. The Jockey Troupe.  
SATURDAY.—POPULAR CONCERT. First of the second half of the Series. Mdlles. Enriquez, Schor-Robati, and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Mdlle. Maria Kreva, the Great Pianist.—Admission, ONE SHILLING each day, or for GUINEA SEASON TICKET.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, President.—The First of Eight Matinees, TUESDAY, APRIL 25.—Auer will come from St. Petersburg expressly to lead in June. The Record of 1875, with a list of 200 artists engaged since 1844, dedicated to Vieuxtemps, is now published. Members having nominations to send names and addresses to the Director. Subscriptions, Two Guineas, paid by cheque, before Easter, to J. Ella, 9, Victoria-square.

**WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD.** CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Artists.—Madame Sherrington and Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Madame Osborne Williams and the Sisters Badia; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Signor Foll. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Walker. Conductors, Mr. Sidney Naylor and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Stalls, 6s. (Family Tickets to admit four, 21s.); Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s. and 1s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. To be had of Austin, St. James's Hall; Boosey and Co., 295, Regent-street; and of the usual Agents.

**MR. WALTER BACHE'S TWELFTH ANNUAL CONCERT.** ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, at Half-past Eight o'clock.—THE LEGEND OF ST. ELIZABETH, by FRANZ LISZT. First performance in English. Choir of 175 Voices; Full Orchestra of 70 Performers. Vocalists: Madame Osgood, Mr. Thurlay Beale, Mr. E. Wharton, Signor Federico. Organ, Mr. Rea. Principal Violin, Mr. Deichmann. Conductor, Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—LAST SIX NIGHTS.**—Houses crowded to the ceiling, encores, and roar of laughter stamp the Pantomime of CINDERELLA as the most successful ever produced; therefore, it will be continued without curtailment, preceded by THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (condensed into two acts, to play one hour and a quarter)—Shellock, Mr. Charles Rice; Fortie, Miss Maud Brennan. Day Performances of the Pantomime on Wednesday and Saturday.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—During the Week, the Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in England. Morning Performances Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

**SURREY THEATRE.**—Lessee, W. Holland. Enormous success.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, Grand Pantomime, JACK THE GIANT-KILLER. Written by F. W. Green. Misses Jeanie Lee, Nellie Moon, Louie Vaughan, Lizzie Mordaunt, Sisters Elliott, Messrs. James Fawn, H. Taylor, Tom Tump (the smallest man in the world), Harry Croustie (the great Surrey Clown), scenery by Mr. W. Maugham. Preceded, at 7.30, with Farce. Prices from 6d. to 2s. 6d. Morning Performances every Wednesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two. Children half price to all parts of the house. No charge for booking. Stage Manager, J. E. Doane; Secretary, T. B. Varne; Acting Manager, W. Parker.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.** CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Every Evening at 7. Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at 12.30, to which Children under ten half price. The celebrated Paym's as Pantomimists.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.** MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL PROGRAMME, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT. Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30. Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'clock. Fauteuils, 6s.; sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.

PLACES MAY BE BOOKED FREE OF CHARGE, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL.**—Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. In addition to many novelties the present programme includes Psycho, the world-famed automaton Whist Player, his mystic and circular lamourine, and Mr. Maskelyne's most recent sensation of floating in the Hall over the heads of the audience, as high as the lofty dome, in the centre of the room. This remarkable feat is accomplished while the gas is burning on the stage and extra lights surround the body as it steadily makes its aerial flight from and to the stage. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.—W. MORRIS, Manager.

**EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.**—DAILY, at Three and Eight.—The NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, via Paris, Monte Genoa, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal; and a Tour on the Hooghly and Ganges from Calcutta to the City of Benares. This magnificent Work of Art occupied three years. Painted by Messrs. Tolbin, Absolon, O'Connor, White, Hamilton, and the late Edwin Weald. Sale Artist to the "Illustrated London News." Reserved Seats, 4s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.

**THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, FEB. 12,** contains:—

Scene from "Piff-Paff," at the Criterion.  
A Military Ball. Sketch by G. Guikshank, jun.  
St. Valentine's Day at the Stage-Door.  
Portraits: The Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany; Mr. C. Absolon, the Veteran Cricketer; George Stone, Champion Devon Circular Notes. Diminutive Dramas: III. "Juvenal the Second," by Colley Cibber, Jun. A Sporting Trip to India. A Story by the Author of "Andrew O'Rourke." Shooting Notes. Coursing, by "Brigadier." Billiards. Chess Whist. Football. Reviews.  
And all the Musical, Athletic, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week. Office, 194, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

The third Session of the present Parliament was opened on Tuesday last by her Majesty in person. Although the skies were not so propitious as they usually have been on occasions of State ceremonial in which the Queen has taken part, her people gave her a most cordial welcome during her progress from Buckingham Palace to Westminster. In the House of Lords the scene was especially animated and brilliant. The Sovereign did not read the Speech from the Throne, prepared for her by her Cabinet advisers, but delegated the performance of that task to the Lord Chancellor. Her Majesty was accompanied to the House of Lords by the Princess of Wales and by Princesses Louise and Beatrice. The British public recognises with gratitude this return of Queen Victoria to that visible place at its head from which she has been debarred only by domestic

affliction and the physical weakness which has followed upon it; and, albeit Court pageantry is not regarded as a matter of supreme importance, there are very few subjects of the realm who do not sincerely rejoice that their beloved Queen is able, as they are convinced she is willing, to respond to all the public claims made upon her by her position.

The Royal Speech initiating the work of the Session differed but little, save in the topics it touched upon, from those with which for some years past the public has been made familiar. If there was any feature of it which might strike the mind as distinguishing it from several of its predecessors, it was the prominence given in it to Foreign Affairs. The customary announcement that her Majesty's relations with all foreign Powers continue to be of a cordial character was forthwith followed up by paragraphs alluding to the insurrectionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to the support given by her Majesty's Government to the Andrassy Note, in the hope of bringing about pacification in the disturbed districts of the Sultan's dominions; to the purchase of the shares in the Suez Canal which belonged to the Khedive of Egypt; and to the adjustment—temporary, at all events—of recent difficulties with the Chinese Government. It was not to be supposed that the Queen would pass over unmentioned the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. She gratefully mentioned the uninterrupted health with which he has been favoured, and the hearty reception he has met with from all classes and races of her Indian subjects. Her Majesty announced her intention of transferring to the Crown a formal addition to the style and titles of the Sovereign, thereby to unite by closer and more visible ties the Eastern with the Western portion of her realm. The topic of the Slave Circulars, which have raised so much excitement amongst the people of this country, was dealt with in a separate paragraph. Her Majesty has given directions for the issue of a Royal Commission "to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to her naval officers, with a view to ascertain whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for her ships and their commanders abroad greater power for the maintenance of the right of personal liberty." She then referred to the general prosperity of her colonial empire, and glanced at the proceedings taken by the Colonial Secretary with respect to a conference of the South African Colonies and States. Finally, she had the pleasure to announce that the disorders in the Straits Settlements have been terminated, though not without the loss of some valuable lives. The strictly domestic portion of the Speech was brief and unpretentious. Bills will be submitted to Parliament for regulating the ultimate tribunal of appeal for the United Kingdom; for the amendment of the merchant shipping laws; for matters relating to the Universities and to primary education; for the amendment of the Inclosure of Commons Acts, and for effecting some relief of local burdens by promoting economy and efficiency in the management of prisons.

The debates on the Address in reponse to the Royal Speech in both Houses were comparatively tame. They were distinguished by considerable ability in the few persons who took part in them; and in each chamber of the Legislature the mover and seconder won for themselves gratifying distinction. There was no great interval that could be observed between the policy of the Opposition and that of the Government. On the question of the support given to Count Andrassy's Note the leaders of the two political parties were substantially at one; and Mr. Gladstone voluntarily tendered his hearty thanks to her Majesty's advisers for the steps they had taken, in concert with the other Powers, with a view to the amelioration of Turkish rule over the Christian subjects of the Porte. As to the purchase from the Khedive of his shares in the Suez Canal, some criticisms were ventured both by Earl Granville and by Lord Hartington, more with a view to elicit further information respecting the transaction than to pass judgment—by Lord Granville in his airy, neat, and genial style; and by Lord Hartington in a somewhat more elaborate and ponderous fashion. Nothing very new, however, was communicated by either Lord Derby or Mr. Disraeli in justification of the policy of this somewhat unprecedented affair. The whole question will be brought under formal discussion on Monday next, previously to which the papers relating to it will be laid upon the table of both Houses, and, in anticipation of the result—of searching debate—Mr. Disraeli expresses a confident belief that he will be amply sustained by the favourable judgment of Parliament.

The paragraph of the Royal Speech relating to the Slave Circulars naturally provoked some hostile comment, which, in turn, drew from the Prime Minister a manly and frank reply. He took upon himself, of course, full responsibility for the issue of the first set of instructions to naval officers. He said he had not seen it, and that he did not profess to justify it, but that it had been framed on the basis of legal opinions of the officers of the Crown; and that, the error having been condoned by the public, nothing more remained to be said about it. The second circular was drawn up in conformity with the legal advice of the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Disraeli vindicated its issue, but, deeming it foolish to con-



tend against the manifest feeling of the public on the subject, thought it advisable to appoint a Commission for inquiry and advice. It looks as if another retreat were already determined upon by the Government, and as though the appointment of a Commission had for its main object to cover the retiring movement. The whole matter, from beginning to end, has been a mistake, as we ventured to designate it in the first instance—not ill-intended, perhaps, not indicative of any sympathy with slavery in any part of the world, but certainly illustrative of the careless way in which business of critical importance is sometimes transacted by the subordinate officials of the Crown.

It is not to be taken for granted that the interest of Parliament in the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom during the Session is to be measured by the space allotted to them in the Queen's Speech. The measures announced therein, we are told, by no means exhaust the list of those which, if time permit, will be brought under the notice of Parliament. They can hardly be described as of first-rate importance, and they certainly are not paraded with much ostentation. This, however, may be owing to the tactical experience of the leader of the House. Public expectation, as we have again and again remarked, is not very exacting just now; but it is to be hoped that the close of the current Session will witness, not merely a complete substantiation of the announcements made in her Majesty's Speech, but the legislative completion of some other measures of social importance of which no formal mention has been made.

### THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Saturday last, at which were present his Grace the Lord President, Lord John Manners, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Charles Lecl was Clerk of the Council. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. Francis Wyley, Vicar of East Cowes, officiated.

The Queen received at dinner, on the previous Thursday, Lady Cochrane and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. The Misses Cochrane were invited in the evening. Prince Leopold left Osborne the following day for Lynton Manor.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne, on Monday, for London. Her Majesty travelled in a special train by the customary route to Clapham junction; thence to the Victoria station, and drove thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arriving at the palace at a quarter-past two o'clock. Prince Leopold also arrived from Boyton Manor. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, visited Lady Augusta Stanley, at the Deanery, Westminster. Her Majesty afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice went to the Monday Popular Concert, and Prince Leopold went to Drury Lane Theatre. Prince Christian, accompanied by Princes Christian, Victor, and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, arrived at the palace, on Tuesday, from Cumberland Lodge. The Queen opened Parliament, and afterwards returned to Windsor Castle. Prince Leopold returned to Boyton Manor. Princess Christian had luncheon with her Majesty and Princess Beatrice on Wednesday.

Thursday was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the marriage of the Queen.

We are authorised to state that there is no foundation whatever for statements which have been made with respect to the marriage of Princess Beatrice.

The Duke of Edinburgh will, by command of the Queen, hold a Levée at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Tuesday, the 20th inst. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at the Levée shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Mary Lascelles as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lord Bagot and Lord Frederic Kerr have arrived at the castle as Lord and Grace in Waiting to the Queen.

### THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen opened the Session of Parliament on Tuesday with a Speech from the Throne. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, went in state from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminster. The road from the palace to Whitehall was kept by some four hundred men of the 20th Hussars, under the command of Colonel Cotton, from Whitehall to the House of Lords by the Life Guards. In the outer courtyard of Buckingham Palace was stationed a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and in the inner court was a small body of Fusiliers with their band. The centre balcony of the palace was, shortly before the time at which the Queen was announced to start, occupied by the Prince of Wales's children, Princes George and Albert Victor being in Highland costume, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales wearing dark dresses trimmed with fur, and pink hats. At a quarter before two the band of the Fusiliers struck up the National Anthem, and the carriages began to file out of the palace gates. The Queen was received with every demonstration of loyal affection along the entire route by the thousands of spectators assembled to greet her Majesty. At the Horse Guards were the little girls of the Guards' School, dressed in red and blue. They formed a conspicuous line, and her Majesty took particular notice of these children of the State. One of the most joyous features of the pageant, the ringing of the bells of St. Margaret's Church and Westminster Abbey was, owing to the severe illness of Lady Augusta Stanley, omitted at the Queen's express desire. At ten minute past two the strains of the National Anthem from the band of the Guards in the Palace-yard and the thundering of the Royal salute in St. James's Park proclaimed that her Majesty had alighted. The Queen was received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Aveland). Other Royal personages assembled in the House of Peers were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

The Queen wore a black velvet dress, with a train trimmed with miniver and ermine, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a small diamond crown. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace, the Koh-i-noor as a brooch, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert order. Princess Beatrice wore a cream-coloured satin dress,

trimmed with green velvet. Head-dress—white tulle veil, feathers, and diamonds. Her Royal Highness also wore a diamond necklace and brooch, the star of the Russian Order of St. Katherine, the Portuguese order of St. Isabella, the order of Victoria and Albert, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales was attired in a magnificent costume of a light-brown tint; the Duchess of Edinburgh wore a dress of dark blue velvet; and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) wore a dress of pale mauve colour, trimmed with black velvet. All the Princesses wore diamonds.

The reading of the Queen's Speech occupied but a short time, and the guns in the park again pealed forth, announcing the departure of her Majesty from Westminster Palace. The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace at three o'clock, and was received by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain. The following is the official account from the Court Circular:—

The Royal Procession was formed at Buckingham Palace in the following order:—

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying Mr. E. H. Anson, Mr. Raglan Somerset, and Mr. Charles Henegau (Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen), and Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Patterson (the Exon in Waiting).

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying Mr. A. H. Hardinge and Mr. Victor A. F. Biddulph (Pages of Honour in Waiting), Vice-Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr (Groom in Waiting), Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph, K.C.B. (Keeper of the Privy Purse), and Colonel J. C. McNeill, C.B. (Equerry in Waiting).

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying Colonel the Hon. W. Feilding (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting), Colonel Stewart (Silver Stick), General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys (Controller and Treasurer to the Prince of Wales), and Lord Henry Somerset (Controller of the Queen's Household).

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying the Hon. Lady Biddulph (Lady in Waiting to Princess Beatrice), Miss Knollys (Woman of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales), Lord Colville of Culross (Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales), and Lord Skelmersdale (Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard).

A carriage drawn by six bays, conveying Lady Suffield (Lady in Waiting to the Princess of Wales), General Lord Strathairn (Gold Stick), Lord Henry Thynne (Treasurer of the Household), and Lord Bagot (Lord in Waiting).

A carriage drawn by six blacks, conveying the Duchess of Wellington (Mistress of the Robes), Earl Beauchamp (Lord Steward), the Earl of Bradford (Master of the Horse), and the Countess of Errol (Lady in Waiting to the Queen).

The Queen's Marshalsmen.

The Queen's Footmen.

A party of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Her Majesty's carriage, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, conveying her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and her Majesty the Queen.

The Queen was conducted to her carriage by the Lord Chamberlain (Lieutenant-General the Marquis of Hertford) and the Vice-Chamberlain (Viscount Barrington), and was received by a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards, with the band of the regiment playing the National Anthem.

The Queen left the palace at a quarter before two o'clock, and was escorted by a detachment of Life Guards.

Major-General H. F. Ponsonby (Equerry in Waiting) attended her Majesty on horseback.

The great officers of state and others assembled at the entrance to the House of Lords and received her Majesty upon alighting from the state carriage.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Royal children, arrived in London on Sunday night from Copenhagen. Lord Colville received the Princess at Calais, and the Duke of Cambridge went to Dover, and met her Royal Highness on landing, and accompanied her to Charing-cross, where the Royal party was received by the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Princess and her children drove to Marlborough House. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh lunched with the Princess on Monday, after which her Royal Highness paid visits to the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and the Duchess of Teck, and in the evening dined with the Queen at Buckingham Palace. The Princess, escorted by a party of the 1st Life Guards, proceeded from Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, to accompany her Majesty to the opening of Parliament.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had luncheon with Sir Henry and Lady Tufton last week, at Hatfield House, Kent. The Duke and Duchess, with their children, arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, on Saturday last, from Eastwell Park, Kent. The Duke and Duchess have visited Drury Lane and the Prince of Wales's Theatres. It is decided that the Duke of Edinburgh will commission the ironclad turret-ship Sultan, 12, for service on the Mediterranean station with the squadron under command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Drummond, K.C.B. It is understood that after the London season the Duchess of Edinburgh will go to Russia for a long stay, while the Duke fulfils his three years' term of service in the Mediterranean. In that case the mansion at Eastwell Park will be shut up. The valuable herd of cattle at the Home Farm is about to be disposed of.

Prince Leopold was on Monday advanced to the thirtieth degree at the Hall of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Freemasons, 33, Golden-square. Afterwards the Studholme Chapter, of which Prince Leopold is an original member, was consecrated.

Prince Christian dined with the Earl of Shrewsbury and the members of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, on Tuesday, at their mess in St. James's Palace.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo, on Saturday last, at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

Pert estate, in Forfarshire, has been sold by the Earl of Kintore to Mr. David Lyall, of Gallery, an adjoining proprietor, for £49,000.

Mr. Frederick Dore, who has been for many years connected with the Immigration Department in Canada, has arrived in London to assume the office of Agent-General of the Dominion, in succession to Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P.

At a largely-attended meeting in Edinburgh last Saturday night—the Lord Provost presiding—a resolution was carried by a large majority to protest against the amended Admiralty slave circular, as being repugnant to the feelings and principles of the nation and contrary to the settled policy of Great Britain, and requesting the Government forthwith to cancel the instructions. At a public meeting in Nottingham the same evening, convened by the Mayor, a resolution was adopted calling for the immediate withdrawal of the circular. Resolutions against the circular have been passed in other towns.

Mr. J. J. Allen, founder of the National Early-Closing League, addressed the delegates assembled at Bristol Guildhall, on Monday, on the opening of the fifth annual convention. He dwelt on the present position of the movement, and remarked that they were directly in the interests of upwards of a million of people, and they would continue to agitate until every shop-assistant in England was emancipated from the oppression of late hours. The congress was concluded on Tuesday. Marquis Townshend presided. Among the resolutions adopted was one in favour of the Workshops Regulation Bill. It was determined to agitate for 56½ hours per week, between seven in the morning and eight in the evening, with a provision for leaving work at two o'clock on half-holidays. The annual holiday clause was struck out. London was fixed upon for the congress next year.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

The latest movements of his Royal Highness are made known to us by telegraph. It was mentioned last week that he had returned to Agra from his visit to the Maharajah Scindia at Gwalior, and that he would, on Friday, go to visit the Maharajah of Jeypore. He arrived at Jeypore in the evening, and entered the city in grand Oriental state. The procession was formed at Sangareen, and entered at the Ajmere-gate. Running footmen, outriders, and javelin men, all in curious costumes, came first. These were followed by guns drawn by bullocks, elephants bearing banners, and a long array of native horsemen. Then came a number of men-at-arms, fencing with long swords and dancing wildly in front of the Prince and the Maharajah of Jeypore, who were mounted on the same elephant, and surrounded by torch-bearers. The Royal suite, also on elephants, rajahs, and nobles, followed next, horse and foot soldiers bringing up the rear. Altogether the entry was magnificent. The town was decorated with Venetian masts and bunting. Dense crowds lined the streets and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Prince went out on Saturday tiger-shooting. He rode upon an elephant and shot a large tiger. The carcass was brought with great ceremony to the palace in the evening, a large party of native Shikarees being present. There was a grand Durbar at the Maharajah's palace, followed by a banquet, at which the Prince presided. The Maharajah entered the hall after dinner and proposed the health of the Queen and the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, in responding, dwelt upon the prosperity of Jeypore and the constant endeavours of the Maharajah to improve the condition of his subjects. The Prince thanked the Maharajah for his hospitality, and also for giving him an opportunity of shooting his first tiger. The evening closed with an entertainment of jugglers, nautch girls, and players on musical glasses. The town was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the Prince's visit.

On Sunday his Royal Highness went to see the old palace at Ambair, the former capital of Jeypore, and he returned to Agra on Monday, in order to start next day for Bareilly and Nuyee Tal. The Prince will thence go on to Kumaon, and the Terai or forest wilderness of Nepal, for a shooting expedition.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

With the weights for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes, which appeared last week, the spring handicaps are complete. The acceptances were due on Tuesday last; and of the sixty subscribers exactly one half were non-contents, and it must be admitted that many of the best animals engaged were among the latter number, including Fraulin (9 st. 3 lb.), Organist (8 st. 2 lb.), Scamp (8 st. 2 lb.), Pageant (8 st. 1 lb.), Snail (7 st. 8 lb.), and John Day (6 st. 4 lb.). The list is now headed by Louise Victoria (8 st. 12 lb.); and Talisman (8 st. 8 lb.), who ran such a slashing race with her in a Queen's Plate last autumn is also left in. Munden (8 st. 2 lb.) cannot complain of the weight, especially as he has proved himself able to stay; and Stray Shot (7 st. 2 lb.) is also well treated, as is Harmonides (6 st. 5 lb.). There are only half a dozen three-year-olds left in, Julia Peachum (6 st. 1 lb.) and Lauzun (5 st. 9 lb.) being the best of them.

The past week has produced little or nothing in the way of coursing; but on Wednesday next the great Waterloo Meeting at Altcar will begin, and lovers of the sport, of all grades, will be assembled in Lancashire. As the day draws near, Honey-moon, last year's winner, becomes in greater request than ever, and she seems likely to start nearly as great a favourite as did Master M'Grath on the only occasion when he was defeated. She is reported to be in the pink of condition, and all connected with her are very sanguine of a second victory. There is little other change in the betting, though we may note that Mr. Carruthers's nomination is in great demand, while the turore for Mr. Woolf's has cooled down considerably.

Captain White and Colonel Jelf Sharpe, the respective masters of the East Essex and Essex and Suffolk fox-hounds, have both intimated their intention of resigning at the end of the present season.

The Marquis of Londonderry has been elected Vice-Commodore of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, Dover, in the place of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., resigned.

The race between Edward Payson Weston and William Perkins, who met to determine which could walk the further in twenty-four hours, excited unusual interest. The former claims to have accomplished many extraordinary feats of endurance in America, the accounts of which were very little believed in this country, and, indeed, have always had much doubt cast on them by several well known American newspapers. Perkins is the champion walker of England, and unquestionably the fastest man ever seen, having walked eight miles fairly in the hour. The race was appointed to begin at nine on Tuesday evening at the Agricultural Hall, Islington; but it was twenty-five minutes after that hour when they started. It was stated that "both men will be clad in chaste and genteel apparel," but this language does not half do justice to Weston's gorgeous attire. He started in a velvet coat and knee-breeches and high black leather gaiters. Over the coat was a broad silk sash of brilliant blue; he wore a low-crowned white hat, with a wide brim, and spotless white kid gloves, and carried a light cane. Perkins wore an ordinary white jersey, and dark coloured drawers reaching to the knee. Each man had his own track, the American's being formed of ordinary soil, while Perkins chose to walk on boards. Immediately the word "Go" was given the Englishman took the lead, and when he had covered 15 miles was rather more than a mile in front. At 35½ miles he had increased his advantage to nearly three miles, and then stopped for about twenty-six minutes to eat a chop, while the American plodded steadily on, taking constant refreshment in the shape of beef-tea, jelly, ice, &c., without perceptibly slackening his speed. At about the forty-eighth mile Perkins's speed considerably diminished, but he completed fifty miles in the splendid time of 9 h. 37 min. 41 sec.; Weston completing the same distance in 9 h. 55 min. 52 sec. from the start. It was now apparent that Perkins had had quite enough of it; but, with one or two long rests, he struggled on for 65 miles, when he finally retired; Weston, who had never rested for a moment, being then about five miles in front of him. At length, after walking for exactly sixteen hours, the American made his first stoppage, and, after an hour's rest, went on again. At first he appeared a good deal distressed, but this soon wore off, and, with the exception of about three short halts, he kept up a steady pace, until the report of a pistol announced the termination of the twenty-four hours, when it was found that he had walked the wonderful distance of 119 miles 758 yards. There were fully 5000 spectators in the hall for the last hour or two, and Weston must be well satisfied with the enthusiastic applause bestowed upon him. Six representatives of the principal sporting newspapers acted as judges and timekeepers, and no mistake, either in the measurement of the course or the timing, was possible.



## MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS IN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.



THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.



THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

## MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESSES.

## THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The Right Honourable John Campbell Hamilton, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, who moved the Address in the Lords to the Speech of her Majesty from the Throne, is the third son of the fifth Earl by the second daughter of the late George Baillie, was born in 1847, and succeeded his brother in 1870. The fourth Earl was a distinguished statesman. He was Minister for Foreign Affairs in several Conservative Governments, and Prime Minister from December, 1852, to February, 1855. In consequence of remarkable circumstances, the title has passed rather rapidly from the fourth to the present Earl. The Scotch earldom is of the creation of 1682; and his Lordship is Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarvis, and Kellie, in Scotland, while he possesses the viscounty of Gordon in the United Kingdom, by which dignity he sits as a peer of Parliament. His Lordship is understood to be a student of socio-political economy; at present he is unmarried, and his heir presumptive is his uncle, the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon.

## THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

The Right Honourable Francis Charles Granville Egerton, third Earl of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, in the Peerage

of the United Kingdom, who seconded the Address in the Lords, is the eldest son of the second Earl, by the youngest daughter of the first Earl of Cawdor. He was born in London in 1847; married, in 1868, Lady Katharine Louisa, second daughter of the second Marquis of Normanby; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and succeeded his father in 1862. The peerages of Ellesmere and Brackley were first acquired by the distinguished Lord Chancellor Egerton, whose descendant was created Duke of Bridgwater. The extensive estate of the Duke—from which he created a vast system of canals, which in the first instance impoverished the property, but eventually produced very great wealth—was bequeathed to Lord Francis Lewis Gower, second son of the first Duke of Sutherland, better known as Lord Francis Egerton, an active politician and a man of great accomplishments. He was the present peer's grandfather, and obtained a revival of the titles of Ellesmere and Brackley in 1846.

## MR. MATTHEW RIDLEY.

In the House of Commons the address in answer to the Speech was moved by Mr. Matthew White Ridley, M.P. for North Northumberland. He is the eldest son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon, by Cecilia Anne, daughter of the late

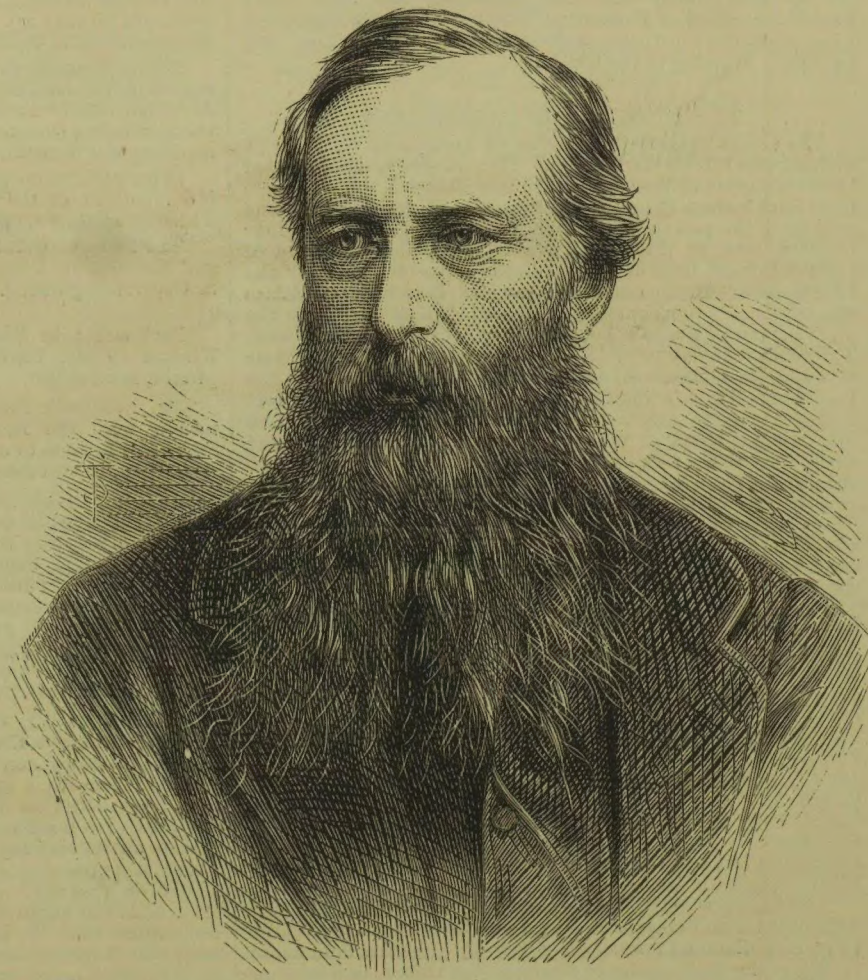
Lord Wensleydale, long known in legal circles as Baron Parke, a Judge of the Court of Exchequer. Mr. White Ridley was born in 1842, and, married, 1873, Mary Georgina, eldest daughter of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, Bart., of Guisacham. He was educated at Harrow, and at Balliol College, of which he was scholar; was first class in classics in 1855, and became a Fellow of All Souls' in 1867. He is a Conservative in politics, and has sat for North Northumberland since the last general election, succeeding his father, who had represented that division of the county since 1868.

## MR. JOHN MULHOLLAND.

The seconder of the Address in the Commons was Mr. Mulholland, M.P. for Downpatrick. He is the eldest son of the late Andrew Mulholland, of Spring Vale, in the county of Down, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas M'Donnell, of Belfast. He himself was born at Belfast in 1819; and married, in 1851, Frances Louisa, daughter of Hugh Lyle of Knockintown, Londonderry. Mr. Mulholland, who is a Conservative, was elected for Downpatrick at the general election of February, 1874. He has already shown marks of ability and good sense in the House, sufficient to justify the selection of him to fulfil the function he has just discharged.

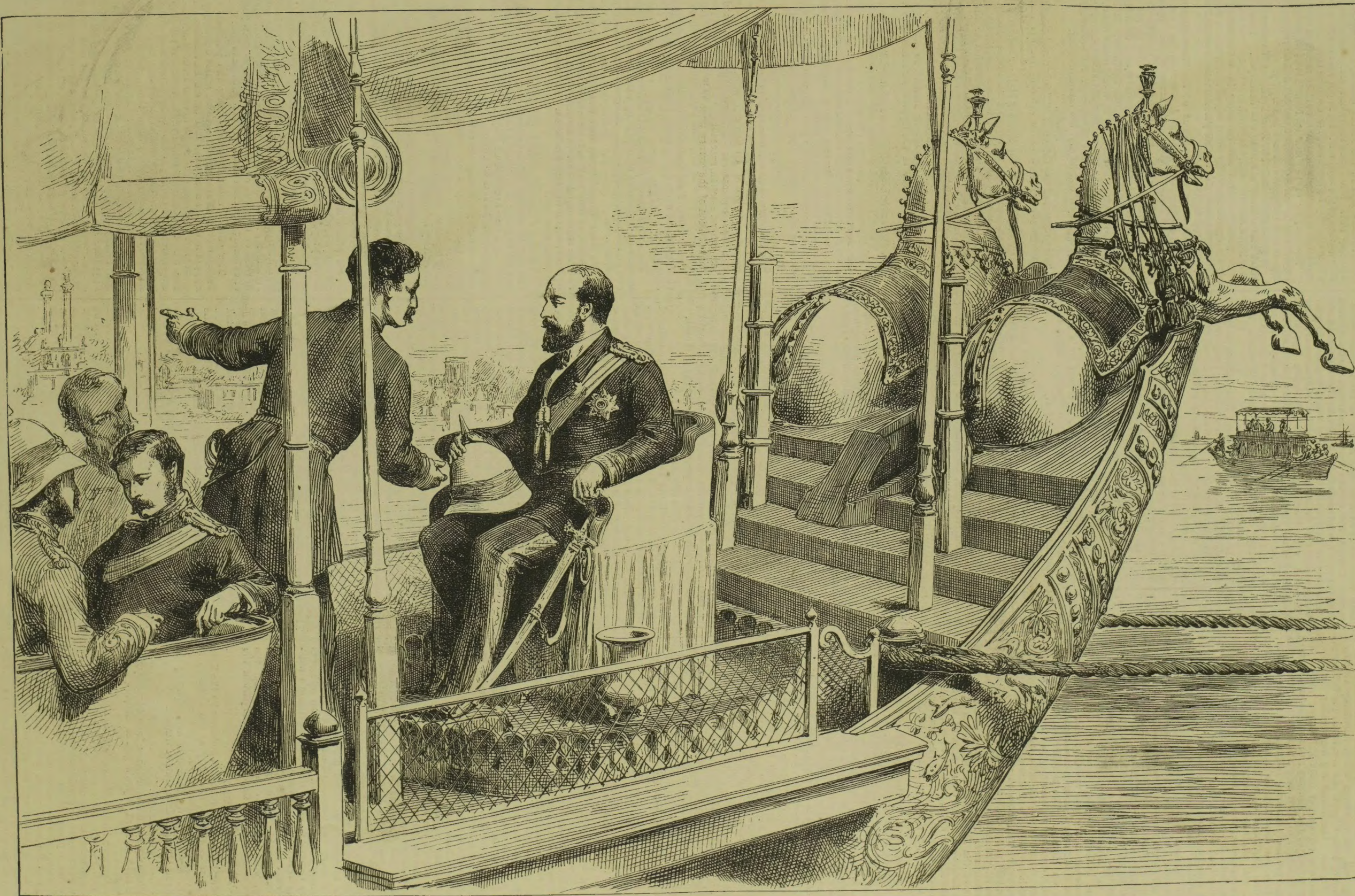


MR. M. W. RIDLEY.



MR. MULHOLLAND.





THE PRINCE OF WALES ON BOARD THE STATE BARGE OF THE MAHARAJAH AT BENARES.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 10.

The elections for the Chamber of Deputies will take place on Sunday week, and the agitation which invariably attends a political event of such importance is now at its full height throughout France. Candidates are haranguing their constituents, who are catechising them in return; préfets are intriguing on behalf of the Ministry; committees are striving their utmost in favour of their respective parties; emissaries are busy in the provinces taking notes and drawing up reports; and newspapers are exhorting their readers to secure the triumph of the particular cause they profess to represent. Every blank wall, whether in the capital or in the smallest of provincial towns, is covered with blue, pink, yellow, green, and crimson bills, with the names of the candidates presenting themselves displayed thereon, and followed in a majority of instances by their so-called *professions de foi*. The Radical nominee addresses his constituents as "Citoyens!" the Orkanist and Bonapartist candidates being content to style theirs "Electeurs!" while the courtly Legitimist of the old school adheres to the aristocratic formula, "Messieurs!" Each address—no matter from which party it emanates—naturally prescribes a panacea for France. Here the Republic is proclaimed to be the only régime suited for the country, and is, therefore, promised a hearty support; here the upholding of Marshal MacMahon's authority until 1880 is the leading theme; here an appeal to the people is pronounced the sole specific; and here a lingering confidence is still expressed in the eventual triumph of the aged *Enfant du Miracle*. The number of candidates that hourly declare themselves is something astonishing, and calculated in some degree to perplex the electors. At the public meetings which are being held throughout the country the pretensions of each nominee are carefully discussed, and only those which satisfy party exigencies are recommended to the electors. One circumstance worthy of note is the number of journalistic candidates. Among these may be mentioned M. Spuller, editor of the *République Française*, and M. Magnier, editor of the *Evénement*, in the department of the Seine; M. Schnerb, of the *XIX<sup>ème</sup> Siècle*, and M. Gregory Ganesco, the once-notorious manager of *La Situation*, in the Seine-et-Oise; M. Emile de Girardin, in the Oise; and M. Paul de Cassagnac, in the Gers.

As M. Buffet had been uninterruptedly returned in the Vosges from 1848 till 1871, his non-election as a senator by that department was consequently all the more painful; and to-day the Prime Minister declines to stand in the Vosges for the Chamber of Deputies. He has decided, it seems, to come forward at Castelsarrasin, in the Tarn-et-Garonne—one of the most Bonapartist arrondissements in France. M. Thiers, although returned as a senator by Belfort, is still a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies in the ninth Paris arrondissement, where he is opposed by a Monarchist, M. Daguin, ex-President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. M. Gambetta has accepted candidatures both at Lille, in the north, and at Orange, in the south, of France. At Lille, on Sunday evening, he delivered at a large public meeting a speech which, reported in extenso by the *République Française*, fills eight columns of that journal. This speech has been the event of the week. The ex-Dictator was loudly applauded when alluding to the efforts of General Faidherbe in the north of France during the war of 1870, and when, after referring to the Senate of the Empire, which he characterised as "a type of servility and treason," he predicted that the Senate of the Republic would become an instrument of stability and a model of probity. "To-day," exclaimed he, "the Republic is definitively founded!" He then drew a striking picture of the past grandeur and present impotence of Royalty, following it by a piquant sketch of the defunct Assembly, and a minute criticism of the relations at present existing between Church and State. After some passing allusions to the Bonapartists and an energetic condemnation of all wars undertaken for dynastic objects or on account of some frivolous point of etiquette, came the peroration, in which union and moderation were advocated and reference made to the fact that during the past three years the material prosperity of France had notably increased under the Republican régime.

The international committee on the Channel tunnel scheme has decided in favour of the possibility of that enterprise.

The next deportation of political prisoners to New Caledonia has been fixed for March 1, and M. Victor Hugo has written to Marshal MacMahon, asking him to suspend the order till the result of the motion for an amnesty, which will be made in the new Chamber, is ascertained.

A terrible colliery explosion resulting from firedamp occurred last Friday in the Jabin Pit, near St. Etienne, in the south of France, where a similar disaster in 1872 resulted in the death of nearly one hundred miners. At the time the explosion took place there were 216 hands at work in the pit, and it is feared there will be but few, if any, survivors; those found still alive being nearly hopelessly wounded. Spite of the efforts made by the relief parties, successive fallings in of the pit have greatly impeded the recovery of the bodies, and more than a hundred men and boys still remain to be released. On Monday the funeral of sixty-six victims took place, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Lyons and attended by General d'Abzac, Marshal MacMahon's aide-de-camp, who, directly the accident was known, left for St. Etienne to concert with the authorities for the relief of the many widows and orphans of the victims. An inquiry has been instituted, with the view of ascertaining whether the accident was occasioned by any negligence on the part of the officials or proprietors.

## PORTUGAL.

Madame Ratazzi has been received in audience by the King and Queen. Baron de Santos, Secretary of the Legation in Paris, has been appointed Minister at St. Petersburg.

A bill has been voted in the Chambers emancipating the slaves in the Island of St. Thomas, Gulf of Guinea.

## ITALY.

The *Times* learns, by a letter from Rome, from a trustworthy source, that the story of Lord Ripon's gift of £10,000 to the Pope is an invention.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—"The British and Foreign Bible Society held its inaugural meeting here on Monday, at the American Church in the Via Condotti. Every Protestant denomination—English, Scotch, and American—was represented on the platform and in the audience. Mr. Law, of Dublin, presided."

The remains of Marquis Capponi were buried at Florence last Saturday, in the presence of an enormous assemblage, many eminent men taking part in a magnificent ceremony.

The first step of the proposed Italian equatorial expedition has been taken by Captain Martini being sent to Aden.

## GERMANY.

Emperor William received General von Schweinitz, the newly-appointed German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in

special audience on Wednesday. Herr von Schweinitz left for his new post in the evening.

In a sitting of the Federal Council last week Prince Bismarck's proposal to rescind the order of last spring prohibiting the exportation of horses was voted.

Questions regarding the intended enlargement of Strasbourg were asked in Monday's sitting of the German Parliament. During the debate which followed, Count Moltke declared that the interests held in view had been by no means exclusively military, and that the city would continue to gain in importance and extension, as it had already done since its connection with Germany. Prince Bismarck spoke on Wednesday in the debate on the Penal Code Amendment Bill. He denied the existence of "semi-official newspapers," and added that there was no ground for the warlike rumours that were constantly cropping up in journals to which that character was ascribed.

Cardinal Ledochowski was released from prison early on Thursday week, and, escorted by police officials, proceeded by rail in the direction of Breslau. He was informed that, should he enter either of certain provinces named to him, he would be interned in the fortress of Torgau.

Herr Gehlsen, editor of the *German Railway Gazette*, charged with libelling the directors of the Roumanian Railway, and also with insulting Prince Bismarck, has been sentenced in the Municipal Court to four months' imprisonment, a verdict of guilty having been returned against him on both charges.

The bill regulating the terms of the incorporation of the Duchy of Lauenburg into the Prussian Monarchy provides that the whole public property of the duchy shall be taken possession of by Prussia, and that the duchy will form a district of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, governed by a landrath. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states that the incorporation is to take place on July 1.

## RUSSIA.

Considerable reinforcements of horse, foot, and artillery are, it is reported from St. Petersburg, to be sent to the Russian army of occupation in Turkestan: thus strengthened, it is thought that the continued occupation may be maintained.

Telegrams from Tashkend announce that the Russian military expedition to Verkhnaia-Matscha had been everywhere met with a deferential reception, the inhabitants giving up their arms. Kalandar Beg was captured. Surveys for a railway to Tashkend, through the Kirghise steppes of Turkestan, have been made, under the direction of the Russian authorities.

Particulars of the treaty regulations under which the Kurile Islands are ceded by Russia to Japan, in exchange for the southern part of Saghalin, are reported in telegrams from St. Petersburg. Full rights of property and complete religious liberty are guaranteed alike to the Russian and Japanese inhabitants both of the Kurile and Saghalin islands, the aborigines being allowed three years to elect the nationality to which they will belong.

## DENMARK.

The King and the Crown Prince, attended by Court dignitaries, were present, on the 4th inst., at the obsequies of the Prince of Bentheim-Steinfurt.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Folkething (the Lower House) a motion came on for discussion, making the vote of the extraordinary estimates for defensive purposes contingent on the introduction of the income tax. The Government opposed this motion, asking the House to leave the income-tax question undecided until the means at the disposal of the treasury should prove insufficient. At present, the representative of the Government said, the funds available sufficed to cover the extraordinary expenses demanded of the House.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Norwegian Storthing was opened by the King on the 3rd inst. The Speech from the Throne alluded to the relations with foreign Governments in the same terms as were employed in the Royal Speech at the opening of the Swedish Riksdag. Norwegian affairs were next touched upon, and in conclusion the King enumerated various bills relating to an increase of the salaries of officials, a customs reform, and an amendment of the law respecting liability to military service.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The funeral of the late Francis Deak took place on Thursday week at Pesth, as announced in our issue last week. The procession was four miles long. Among those present were the Archduke Joseph, the Archduchess Clotilde, the leading Generals of the Austrian army, Count Andrássy, the Prime Minister, and the other members of the Cabinet; deputations from the various institutions and public bodies, 2000 students, besides a number of deputies, magnates, &c. In the procession were many horsemen, and 200 carriages. The hearse was hung with black velvet, and surmounted by veiled tricolour flags. It was decorated with 140 wreaths. All the balconies were draped with black, and every window along the line taken by the procession was filled with spectators. Everybody wore mourning. As the enormous procession passed along, funeral marches were played and the bells of the churches tolled. Herr Ghyczy, President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, delivered a most effective funeral oration at the grave, which is only a provisional one.

At a conference of the members of the Liberal party, held on Wednesday, M. Tisza, the Minister-President, submitted a bill in favour of recording the merits of the late Francis Deak in the archives of the country and of erecting a monument in honour of the deceased by means of a national subscription. The bill was enthusiastically approved.

The Trade and Commerce Committee of the Lower House of the Austrian Diet discussed, on Wednesday, the commercial convention concluded with Roumania, and adopted a motion giving expression to the principle that Austria, in her relations with Roumania, must still insist upon the rights she has acquired through the treaties concluded with the Porte, and that she should never relinquish her claims in that respect. Herr Chlumetzky, Minister of Commerce, declared that the Government shared the views expressed in the motion.

## TURKEY.

The Porte has made its reply to Count Andrássy's project of reforms, and has resolved to apply in the insurgent districts the five leading points of that scheme.

## EGYPT.

Reuter's telegrams from Cairo, dated Tuesday last, report that a contract had then been signed between the Egyptian Government and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank for an advance of £2,000,000 sterling on the security of the crops of the Delta. It is added that another contract, for a loan of £14,000,000, to provide for the floating debt and other charges, was signed on Monday.

## AMERICA.

General Sherman, in a letter published at New York, declares that he will never allow himself to be put forward for the Presidency of the United States.

The House of Representatives, by a large majority, has passed a bill repealing the bankruptcy law. The House has passed a resolution instructing the Foreign Relations Committee to ascertain what action the Executive has taken in regard to General Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine.

The estimates for fortifications have been reduced by the Committee of Appropriations from 2,000,000 dols. to 315,000 dols., and a bill has been introduced into Congress reducing the salaries of United States Generals.

A letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis has been published indignantly denying the charges of cruelty to Federal prisoners made against him in the recent debate in Congress on the Amnesty Bill. Mr. Davis condemns Mr. Blaine for reviving the passions of the civil war. He hopes that a general amnesty will eventually be accorded, but declares that he has no views rendering it desirable that he should be included in it.

The hearing of the suit in New York to recover from Tweed and his confederates 6,000,000 dollars began, on Monday, before Judge Westbrook and a jury.

A great fire occurred in New York, on Tuesday night, by which half a block of houses was destroyed. Three firemen were killed and five others injured.

A panic occurred last Saturday in a Cincinnati theatre during a performance by some school children. A false alarm of fire was raised, and several persons were trampled to death, others being injured.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following passage from a charge delivered in the United States Court at Salt Lake City by Chief Justice White. Speaking of polygamy, he said:—"We had better look it squarely in the face, distasteful as it may be to some. Let us govern ourselves by right reason and manly discretion in dealing with it. Polygamy must be suppressed in this Territory. Mormonism may survive, and, relieved from it, would stand unshackled as every other creed of religious worship shielded and protected by the Constitution; but if Mormonism cannot separate itself from polygamy it will be to it the bridal of death."

## INDIA.

The progress of the Prince of Wales is noted elsewhere. Smallpox is reported to be seriously on the increase in Bombay.

We learn from Bombay that her Majesty's ships *Newcastle*, *Narcissus*, *Immortalité*, and *Topaze* have been ordered to proceed to China immediately, to reinforce the British squadron there. Nothing has transpired at Shanghai to throw light upon the order given for the dispatch of these ships.

A scheme for the improvement of Simla, at a cost of £100,000 has been sent home for the approval of the Secretary of State.

## AUSTRALIA.

Great excitement prevails in Melbourne and all over the colony in consequence of the Opposition refusing to vote the supplies.

Mr. Alexander Stuart has been appointed Treasurer for New South Wales, vice Mr. Forster, who has accepted the agent-generalship of the colony in England.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received the following telegram from the Government of Adelaide, dated Feb. 1:—"Prolific harvest nearly finished. Wheat four shillings and eightpence per bushel."

The Investigator and the *Edinburgh* have begun laying the submarine cable between Australia and New Zealand.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred on Mr. J. W. Benson the appointment of goldsmith to the Imperial Court.

The Bank of Nicolaieff has been broken into by burglars, and the sum of 900,000 roubles carried off.

The Khedive has been pleased to accept an honorary fellowship of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society.

The arrival in New Zealand of the *Soukar*, *Shakspeare*, and *Conflict*, which carried emigrants for the Government of that colony, is announced.

The Academy of Science at Lisbon has recorded on its minutes an expression of sympathy with Lieutenant Cameron, and an acknowledgment of the services which he had rendered to science.

We learn from Penang that the British troops ascended both banks of the Perak on the 4th inst., and destroyed *Eggar* and the adjoining houses. The *Ghoorkas* pursued the Malays to Prek, which was also destroyed. No loss was sustained by the British troops.

Tuesday's *London Gazette* publishes the articles of the extradition treaties made between the British Government and the Republic of Honduras, and between the British Government and the Republic of Hayti. The treaties come into operation on the 21st inst.

In Monday's sitting of the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies the modified Army Equipment Bill, introduced by the Minister of War, was passed, the assurance already given being repeated that the policy of the Government was pacific and strictly neutral.

The Emigration Commissioners, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of State, have issued a second warning to emigrants intending to proceed to the settlement on the *Cheepai* river, in South America. Some, in disregard of the first notice, have gone to the colony, which is in a very critical condition, and are now exposed to much privation and suffering.

Sir Moses Montefiore, now in the ninety-second year of his age, a few months back paid a seventh visit to Jerusalem, for the purpose of collecting information relating to the actual condition of the Jewish inhabitants of the Holy Land, as to their capability and inclination to engage in mechanical and general agricultural pursuits. The report is now published, with a letter to Sir Moses from two of the leading rabbis of Jerusalem, in which they refute the charges of disinclination to work of the Jews of Jerusalem while there was a possibility of obtaining sufficient charity to enable them to live.

The official documents respecting the purchase by the British Government of the Suez Canal shares belonging to the Egyptian Government were laid before Parliament on Wednesday. The documents range in date from Nov. 15 last to Dec. 31. On the former date the Government telegraphed to Major-General Stanton, at Cairo, that it had received information that French capitalists were offering to buy from the Khedive his interest in the Suez Canal, and asking whether there was any truth in the report. An answer was telegraphed the next afternoon that offers for the purchase of the shares had been made by the *Société Générale* and the *Anglo-Egyptian Bank*. On the following evening Major-General Stanton was instructed to intimate to the Khedive that her Majesty's Government was disposed to purchase the shares, provided satisfactory terms could be arranged. On Nov. 23 the Khedive stated that he was willing to dispose of his shares for £4,000,000; and on the 25th the British Government accepted these terms, subject to the sanction of Parliament, and stated that Messrs. Rothschild and Sons would be employed as agents to carry out the transaction. The agreement was signed at Cairo the same day. Among the papers is a despatch from Lord Odo Russell, at Berlin, stating that Prince Bismarck had expressed the opinion that the British Government had "done the right thing at the right moment in regard to the Suez Canal."



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

To the intense delight of the Queen's loyal subjects in general, and, in particular, of the students of the science which may be termed "Court archaeology," the opening of Parliament by her Majesty in person, after an interval of five years, on Tuesday last, afforded an opportunity for the reappearance of those old-established public favourites, the eight cream-coloured steeds, which *de père en fils*, have drawn the state carriage of English Royalty ever since the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms. Stay; I am bound to remember that history records a hiatus in the services of the *café au lait* team. Between the years 1804 and 1814 George III., and, during that Monarch's illness, the Prince Regent, used only black horses on occasions of state, as a tacit protest against the usurping impertinence of a certain Corsican adventurer named Napoleon Bonaparte, who, when he annexed Hanover, despoiled the electoral *haras* in which the cream-colours were bred for British consumption, and actually had a team of eight of them harnessed to his own state carriage when he proceeded to Notre Dame to be crowned.

Up to the very eve of the momentous Tuesday the Court archaeologists were in a state of painful dubiety as to whether the Hanoverian horses would emerge from the gates of Buckingham Palace. Fortunately they *did* appear—crimson and gold caparisons, plump coachman, running footmen, marshmen, yeomen of the guard and all. The old original state coach—the coach designed by Sir William Chambers, and painted by Royal Academicians of the Georgian era—was, indeed, conspicuous by its absence; but, on the other hand, an archaeologically-minded scribe, reporting the proceedings for the *Daily News*, described, closely following the Royal dress carriage, two personages clad in red and blue gowns, and wearing velvet caps, who, according to the scribe, were her Majesty's Farrier and Collar-maker. Now if that great gilded ark, the state coach, is to be consigned to definitive desuetude, I humbly submit that the Royal Farrier and Collar-maker should be, professionally speaking, not disendowed but disestablished. When the ancient state coach and eight were wont to rumble and creak along roads which were frequently in execrable condition the services of a farrier and harness-maker were, indeed, frequently needed; for the horses often cast their shoes, and the harness as frequently broke. Were not the necessary tools for repairing damages kept in a box beneath the coachman's seat, where they were screened from view by the now meaningless "hammercloth"? At present the Royal Farrier and Collar-maker, so far as their following in the wake of the Royal carriage is concerned, have lost their *raison-d'être* as completely as have those formerly important functionaries, the Royal Ratcatcher and the Royal Cock-Crower.

The gentleman who so graphically describes the inner life of Parliament in these columns might think that I was trespassing on his domain if I dwell in detail on the highly indecorous hustling, jostling, "scrougeing," and mobbing to which Mr. Disraeli was subjected on Tuesday, as the unruly members of the Commons crowded to the bar of the Lords to listen to her Majesty's speech. I remember being present when the Queen opened Parliament in 1871, and seeing Mr. Gladstone undergoing treatment almost as rough as that experienced by his distinguished rival this week. Mr. Gladstone's chief solicitude appeared to be for his hat, which was mercilessly crushed in the serrated press of members; but Mr. Disraeli, I hear, was wise enough to leave his headgear behind him on the Treasury bench. Altogether, the scene of Tuesday illustrates in a very curious manner the strong Democratic element which underlies our Monarchical Constitution. Looking at the fact that the opening of Parliament by the Sovereign in person is a pageant, *pur et simple*, I confess that I cannot see any logical reason why the Commons should not be bound to appear at the bar of the Upper House in uniform, or, at least, in Court dress. The mover and seconder of the Address in the Lower House are attired in such a gala manner when they perform their functions. And, again, why should not the members of her Majesty's Government, clad in the Ministerial uniform, gather round the Sovereign on her throne? I may be told that the Commons of England have a rooted objection to superfluous pomp and vanities. But, in that case, why does the Right Honourable the Speaker wear a wig on his head, ruffles at his wrists, and an embroidered robe on his shoulders? and why does the Sergeant-at-Arms appear in a black cloth coat and continuations, and with a steel-hilted rapier by his side? Are not all these things of the nature of pageantry?

According to tradition, Lucius Carey, Lord Falkland, fell while charging at the head of Lord Byron's regiment at Newbury fight, on Sept. 18, 1643. I rejoice to see that the members of the Newbury District Field Club are about to erect on the old battle-field a monument to one of the most virtuous and patriotic men that ever lived. The memorial is to take the form of a column, with a medallion-portrait of the good cavalier, designed by Mr. T. H. Money, the honorary architect to the club. A suitable inscription for the front panel of the pedestal has been framed by Lord Carnarvon; and I read that the reverse panel "is reserved for a suitable quotation bearing upon the events of the Civil War, probably from Clarendon." I hope it will not be forgotten that the last words of Clarendon were "Peace! Peace!"

What was Lord Falkland's motto when he went forth to the wars? The question is worth asking, since I find in my commonplace book an excerpt from one of the Sloane manuscripts in the British Museum, containing a collection of drawings of military ensigns at the period of the Great Rebellion, beginning with the cognizances of the Earls of Essex and Bedford. Lord Essex's banner was yellow, with the motto, "Virtutis comes invidia." Captain Sandbird, of Devon, adopted a very droll device in the shape of a man in armour thrusting his sword full into the body of a Bishop. A label, issuing from the mouth of the armed person, bears the significant question, "Vise Episcopari?" Another label, proceeding from the Bishop's mouth, bears the equally cogent reply, "Nolo, Nolo, Nolo!" Lord Fairfax, likewise, seems to have made a "dead set" against prelacy. His banner displayed a sword pierced through a mitre, but with the crown resting on its point. The motto was "Viva el Rey y muera el mal Gobierno" (Long live the King and Death to Bad Government). But why in Spanish, Lord Fairfax?

Mr. Disraeli makes a character in one of his novels allude to the expediency of "rubbing up his Goldsmith." There might be no harm just now in "rubbing up" one's Milton, especially a certain passage in the first book of "Paradise Lost," with reference to the approaching International Exhibition of Scientific Instruments. Do you remember the lines about the shield of the "Superior Fiend?"—

"... the broad circumference  
Hung on his shoulders like the moon, whose orb  
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views  
At evening from the top of Fesoli

Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,  
Rivers or mountains in her spotty globe.

It has been generally understood by the critics that by "the Tuscan artist" Milton meant Galileo Galilei. Thus the quotation may aptly recur to us when we learn that the promoters of the exhibition are using much diplomacy to secure the loan of the telescopes and magnet used by the illustrious astronomer whose scientific views so strongly roused the ire of the Inquisition. Galileo's instruments are naturally so highly prized by the Italians that it is not certain whether they will consent to part with their relics, even for a month. At all events, it is hoped that some of the numerous apparatus used by Torricelli, Galvani, and Volta may appear in the exhibition.

The Royal Scottish Academy have done themselves honour by electing as their president, in room of the late Sir George Harvey, that excellent painter of portraits Mr. Daniel Macnee. It was Mr. Kenneth Macleay who proposed, and Sir J. Noel Paton who seconded, the nomination of Mr. Macnee to the distinguished office in question. The honour of knighthood will follow I infer, the appointment; and I shall be heartily glad to salute Sir Daniel Macnee—first, because he is not excelled by any living artist in the production of massive, vigorous, magisterial portraits, recalling the best performances of Raeburn; and, next, because he is a most amiable and accomplished gentleman, and one of the quaintest Scottish humourists I ever sat under. I remember, even now, vividly, a particularly droll story about a salmon, although some thirteen years must have passed since I heard Mr. Macnee tell it.

More rinks. When will this mania, together with the old china craze, reach its inevitable stage of collapse, to be followed by disintegration and extinction? Some of these days some legal authority will be sure to discover that skating-rinks ought to be licensed; and an Act of Parliament may be passed for the purpose. Already roller-skates have got into Chancery, and—owing to their rollers, I suppose—have got out of it. Meanwhile, I beg to offer a humble suggestion to the skating fanatics. Why not obtain the consent of the Crown to the conversion of Westminster Hall into a skating-rink? The locality would be in the highest degree appropriate, I think; for is not the Hall the *Salle des Pas Perdus* to our Courts of Justice? It seems to me that human footsteps are as irrevocably lost and wasted in skating upon sham ice as in cooling one's heels in the purlieus of a law court. G. A. S.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Warspite, as she now lies in the river, has been sold by the Admiralty to a City firm for rather more than £2000.

The new schools erected by the London School Board in Victoria-road, Starch-green, were opened yesterday week by Sir C. Reed.

The annual meeting of the Pastors' College, which was founded in connection with the Metropolitan Tabernacle, was held on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Spurgeon delivered an address, taking for his subject the eccentricities of preachers.

At the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, on Wednesday night—Lord Skelmersdale in the chair—Mr. Terry, the secretary, announced a list of subscriptions amounting to over £9100.

Replying to a deputation who came to urge on him the evils of coolie labour in the Mauritius, Lord Carnarvon said that the colony was now preparing, for the better regulation of their labour, an ordinance, which would be considered by the Colonial Office and returned as soon as possible.

We are informed by Mr. Mechi that the income of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution for the relief of decayed farmers, their widows and orphans, was increased during the year 1875 by £1800 in new donations and subscriptions. Sixty new pensioners will be elected in June.

The following Post Office notice has been issued:—"The public would greatly assist the operations of the Post Office if they would be good enough to post their letters, valentines, &c., intended for dispatch from London on Saturday, Feb. 12, earlier in the day than usual, to ensure their being forwarded by the night mails."

For the purpose of confirming a resolution recently adopted, authorising Mr. McDougall to prosecute the sellers of the Emma Mine, and also the original promoters and directors of the company, or any of them, was held on Saturday at the Cannon-street Hotel. The resolution was put and carried by a considerable majority.

Last week 2577 births and 1771 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 27, and the deaths 134, above the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 41 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 109 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the fifth week of January was 88,830, of whom 37,339 were in workhouses, and 51,491 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873 respectively, these figures show a decrease of 10,694, 18,839, and 23,937. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 488, of whom 364 were men, 107 women, and 17 children under sixteen.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, a sum of £2170 odd was ordered to be paid for repairs, additions, alterations, and improvements in connection with the City of London Lunatic Asylum. It was recommended by the gaol committee that dwellings for the officers of the City Prison, Holloway, should be erected on the vacant land on the north side of that building, at an estimated cost of £2400; and the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

A public meeting was held, at the Mansion House, yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding—the object of which was to enable the Marine Society to continue and extend its work of training poor and destitute boys for the sea, now temporarily interrupted by the burning of the Warspite. The Bishop of Rochester and the Earl of Shaftesbury were amongst the speakers. A list of subscriptions amounting to £2700 was read by the Lord Mayor before the close of the meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Women's Education Union, which was largely attended, chiefly by ladies, was held at Willis's Rooms, on Monday—Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, presiding. Princess Louise, who was present, was re-elected to the office of president of the union. A report as to the operations of the institution, showed that the work of the union was being vigorously prosecuted, though the committee had again to deplore the low state of their funds. Amongst those who addressed the meeting were Lord Aberdare, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mrs. Burbury, and Mrs. W. Grey.

The annual court of the governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society was held, at the City Terminus Hotel, on Thursday week—Captain Maude, R.N., in the chair. The report showed that last year there had been a net increase of £1432 in the revenue, while in the expenditure there was a net decrease of £434. Its adoption was moved by Mr. A. S. Ayrton, who, in pointing out the merits of the institution, made an earnest appeal on its behalf. The Duke of Edinburgh was unanimously elected president.

The Court of General Assessment sessions was occupied the whole of Tuesday in determining the case of the Albert Hall. Mr. Poland, for the proprietors, argued that it ought to be altogether exempt from rating, as being a place for the promotion of science and art; but the magistrates were against him on that point. The appellant's next contention was that the hall had no actual rental value, as at present it had not paid its expenses; but, after hearing two surveyors for the parish authorities, the Court fixed the assessment at £5000 gross and £4167 net.

The Duke of Westminster writes appealing for subscriptions for the association for nursing the sick poor. It is proposed to form nursing districts, and in each district to establish a district home, containing a staff of fully-trained nurses under a superintendent. Donations have been promised of upwards of £4000, and subscriptions amounting to nearly £2000; but these are quite inadequate, and further subscriptions may be paid to the secretary, 23, Bloomsbury-square, or to the credit of the association at Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph's, 43, Charing-cross, or to the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House.

At the usual weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, Mr. Freeman, chairman of the finance committee, brought up the estimates for the year ending March, 1876, the gross sum being £398,867, to be raised on the rateable value of the metropolis at a proposed rate of 4½d. in the pound. This showed an increase of £69,245 on the expenditure upon the former estimate, the chief item of that increase being to the extent of £53,056 for school management. In the course of a discussion which took place upon the estimates Canon Barry moved and Canon Gregory seconded that they be referred back for reconsideration, but this motion was ultimately withdrawn, and it was resolved to levy the rate of 4½d.

Dr. Frankland reports that the quality of the Thames water supplied to the metropolis during January was inferior to that delivered in the preceding month. The water of the Chelsea, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies was "slightly turbid from inefficient filtration, and contained in each case moving organisms." The water supplied by the Chelsea Company "also contained fungoid growths." The other samples of Thames waters were clear when drawn from the mains. The quality of Lea water supplied by the New River and East London Companies was, however, superior to that furnished in December, and had been efficiently filtered. The Kent Company's deep well water was of the usual excellent quality.

On Monday evening the Farmers' Club met at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi-terrace—Mr. T. Horley, jun., the president, in the chair. The subject discussed was Our Meat Supply, introduced in a paper prepared by Mr. James Howard, of Clapham Park, Bedfordshire.—The meeting, on Tuesday, of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, held at the Farmers' Club, Salisbury-square—the first meeting of the year—was largely attended by well-known agriculturists. Lord Fortescue was elected vice-president of the year; the treasurer, Mr. Charles Clay, of Walton Grange, Wakefield, was re-elected; and Mr. John Algernon Clarke was re-elected secretary. Mr. W. B. Beach, M.P., presided at a council meeting, at which a resolution was passed declaring that in any reform of local government it would be desirable in every district to bring all poor-law, sanitary, and highway administration under one authority, and to constitute in every county a representative provincial board.

We are asked to state that her Majesty the Queen has graciously sent to the Royal Alfred Asylum for Aged Seamen a donation of £100. Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess of Edinburgh has consented to become its patroness, and has granted a donation of £25; the Duke, who is its patron, has also sent £25; and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, as a sign of their appreciation of the value of the institution, have again contributed fifty guineas.—The Company of Goldsmiths have contributed a further donation of £100 in aid of the funds of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor; £50 as a donation to the fund of the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society; and £50 to the funds of the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, Marylebone-road. The Clothworkers' Company have voted an annual subscription of ten guineas to the last-named institution. The Company of Grocers have presented £20 to the Gentlewoman's Self-help Institute, 15, Baker-street, Portman-square. The Company of Turners have voted a donation of £10 10s. to the fund of the second public dinner, which will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., in aid of the support of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum. The Clothworkers' Corporation have given ten guineas to the London Aged Christian Society. The Outlets' Company recently voted a sum of 210 guineas for general charitable purposes.

The inquiry into the loss of the British sailing-ship Cydonia at Sunderland, on Wednesday, resulted in the suspension of the certificate of Captain Henry Hildebrandt for twelve months. The Court were of opinion that the vessel was lost by carelessness and inattentive navigation.

The familiar and useful *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* has been published for the coming Session. It has been carefully revised since last year, to record the changes which have taken place. The constituencies are precisely defined, with the numbers of registered electors, according to the returns of 1875, and the official declarations of the polls at their last voting. Each member's political opinions, as stated by himself or shown by his votes, are noted with due attention, more especially upon such questions as national education, local taxation, Irish Home Rule, and the tenure of land, in addition to the old party distinctions.

The tenant-farmers' candidate for Dorsetshire was defeated by a large majority, the numbers polled being for Captain Digby 3060, for Mr. Fowler 1866. But the polling in the North Staffordshire constituency terminated in the return of Mr. Stanley Leighton, the tenant-farmers' candidate, the figures being—Mr. Leighton (C) 2737, Mr. Mainwaring (C) 2090. Mr. Peter Rylands (L) and Mr. Lindsay (C) were on Wednesday nominated for Burnley. The polling takes place to-day (Saturday). The nomination for Leominster will be held to-day, and the polling on Tuesday next; the nomination for Manchester is fixed for Monday and the polling for Thursday; and the nomination for East Suffolk for Tuesday and the polling for the 22nd inst. A new writ was, on Wednesday, ordered for the borough of Huntingdon, from the representation of which Sir John Karslake retires, on account of the failure of his sight.





GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA AT CALCUTTA, JAN. 1, 1876.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Once more, after an interval of some years, those privileged subjects of the realm to whom the Lord Great Chamberlain vouchsafes admission to the House of Lords have witnessed the opening of Parliament by the Queen in person. Although the difference may not have been observable to uninitiated spectators, be it understood that her Majesty did not perform her great function absolutely "in state." There are differences of detail in the ceremonial of Tuesday and those of former years, before the death of the Prince Consort. When the Queen went "in state" the old Noah's Ark gilded coach was used; her Majesty came to the grand entrance under the Victoria Tower, ascended the great staircase reserved for the steps of sovereignty, passed through the long and lofty Victoria Corridor, and thence passed by the Prince's Chamber into the House; and last, but not least, her Majesty wore her symbolic regal robes. Now the Queen comes in a plain carriage, stops at the peers' entrance in Old Palace-yard, goes up the ordinary staircase, and by a direct and short route reaches the House. Moreover, her robes are thrown gracefully over the throne. Of course considerable fatigue is thus spared to her Majesty, and her mode of approach does not exercise any influence on that gorgeous spectacle which the interior of the House of Lords presents. On Tuesday, when the components of the scene first assembled, their brilliancy was dimmed by the prevalence of a Lapland atmosphere, through which occasionally some thing of beauty faintly gleamed. But when the whole assembly was constituted gaslight flashed upon it, and then could be seen completely an animated picture in which colour, dainty materials wrought into graceful costumes, predominated; while, above all outward decoration, female beauty proudly asserted itself. Peers in scarlet robes, military men in uniform, diplomatists radiant in blue and gold, flashing with decorations, and the rainbow rivalled in infinite variety of ribbons, while the sparkling of jewellery was not amongst the least contribution to that Aladdin-like spectacle which, for a few short hours and at long intervals, practical England decrees that its First Chamber of the Legislature should present. For awhile there is movement and subdued conversation and the soft rustle of silk; but almost insensibly everyone gets into his or her place, and then for a moment there is absolute stillness and silence, so that the brilliant, rich-coloured appearance of the chamber can be estimated. A buzz of talk is resumed; but anon certain movements of Court personages are partially observed through the open door of the Prince's Chamber, and silence again asserts its reign. Presently a stately procession—heralds, great officers of state, Princes, Princesses, and finally the Queen herself—glides into the House with a curious absence of stir. Then occurs the most striking incident of the whole ceremony, for the vast assembly simultaneously rises, as it were shaking from their persons colour in every possible variety, the ladies slip off their mantles and stand out with all their charms unveiled. A gracious gesture from her Majesty and all resume their seats, both their rising and their sitting down producing a melodious flutter, somewhat like that made by the pinions of a covey of birds springing into the air.

Around the Queen are grouped the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duchess of Teck. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold are there; and, standing motionless and erect, are the Lord Chancellor, holding the Speech in his hand. The Duke of Richmond held the sword of state, the Marquis of Winchester carrying the cap of maintenance, and the Duke of Northumberland bearing the precious burden of the crown of England. How these personages contrive to appear as if they do not move a muscle during the interval when the assemblage is waiting for the advent of the Commons passes knowledge. On this occasion the Commons were unusually abounding in the discharge of their democratic right to come tumultuously into the presence of the Sovereign, and so grossly disorderly were they in scrambling to the front that Mr. Disraeli was so hustled and jostled that he extricated himself from the flushed and struggling throng, and did not appear before the Queen at all. The Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor with that stately demeanour, that clear voice, and that elegant elocution which are his characteristics. But a short time, and the Queen's procession swept out of the House, and the assembly broke into groups, which showed another phase of that picturesqueness which pervaded the whole scene from first to last. Curious was the contrast at five o'clock, when the House met for business. There was not the phantom of the splendour of the morning's spectacle, and the only bit of colour that was to be seen was contained in two red spots, which were distinguishable as the mover and seconder of the Address.

The Commons began to muster early, and there was a goodly company of them when the Speaker came in, shortly before two o'clock. Contrary to his wont, Mr. Disraeli was there; but then it was, doubtless, his purpose to stand fair with the Queen on this special occasion. It had been carefully circulated that Mr. Gladstone did not purpose to take any, or at least very little, part in the proceedings of Parliament this year, and that he probably would not be in town until late in the season. By a characteristic non sequitur, he was in London several days before the Legislature met, and he was early in that remote and retired seat, on the front Opposition bench, which, with a pride that apes humility, he chooses to affect. When the time came for giving notice of bills to be introduced, the Government gratified the House with a surprise, for, instead of propounding a tremendous list of bills, as the manner generally has been, there were literally only notices of four. But private members came on like giants refreshed, and nearly a hundred notices of bills and motions were poured forth in a long continuous stream.

Very seldom, even, did the two gentlemen selected to move the Address, ever by their appearance, secure such favour as did Mr. Matthew White Ridley and Mr. Mulholland. But when they came to deliver themselves the impression was strengthened into a full shout of approbation. Both were, though unpretentious, almost rhetorically graceful, while both of them handled the topics of the Speech, so difficult to snatch out of the region of dulness and complication, in a manner that would have been considered remarkable in one of them, but in both of them, so equal were they, as to be almost miraculous. There had been statements that the custom which has been adopted of late years of confining the debate to speeches from the two leaders would be broken in upon, that the *polloi* would eagerly rush in and utter their little ideas upon all the controversial points which are looming in the short distance of debate. Happily, this did not happen, and Lord Hartington succeeded the seconder of the Address. The leader of the Opposition is fast acquiring the reputation of being sage in no ordinary degree, and if his judicious sagacity is to be gauged by the manner in which he speaks in his official capacity, it must be profound indeed. Every word seems to be weighed, every sentence balanced, every sentiment nicely adjusted to a negative policy. Not that he does not criticise with force, but he does so in the spirit of a candid friend of the Government, and

gives an assurance that, as far as he is concerned, the truce that exists between the two parties will not be soon or easily broken.

Possibly Mr. Disraeli somewhat disappointed his followers, for he gave them scant—in fact, scarcely any—occasion to indulge in mirth; yet he was cheerful, and dealt with Lord Hartington's comments with a semi-candour which was jauntily put on. He was in good voice, and, as he did not over-exert himself, he preserved the equilibrium of his speech to the last. In strict performance of the announcement that he would not take any part in the debates in Parliament, of course, Mr. Gladstone rose on the very first opportunity that was afforded him, and, but that he received a significant hint by the departure of two thirds of those present, no doubt he would have been delivered of an oration; but, as it was, he contented himself with a brief exhortation. Would it were possible to give any idea of the wondrous self-confidence and of his claim to be an arbiter on the Eastern question which Mr. Butler-Johnstone assumes! But power to execute the slightest sketch of his wondrous performances, so far as this place is concerned, must go unrecorded to the world. Everyone else had gone away, so that the Home-Rulers had verge enough to sputter their grievances and to prolong the sitting till half-past nine.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The third Session of the ninth Parliament of the Queen was opened on Tuesday by her Majesty in person. The Commons having been summoned to the bar by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, the Lord Chancellor, standing at the foot of the throne, read the Royal Speech (given at page 166) on behalf of her Majesty. The Queen and the members of the Court then retired, and the Commons withdrew. On resuming at five o'clock the newly-created peers were introduced, and took the oath and their seats with the customary formalities. The Earl of Aberdeen then moved, and the Earl of Ellesmere seconded, the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. Earl Granville, having complimented the noble mover and seconder of the Address on the manner in which they had discharged their duty, expressed the satisfaction he felt at seeing her Majesty on the throne that day. The noble Earl subsequently referred at some length to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, observing that, while he desired to withhold his opinion on the policy of the Government, he still regarded the investment, from a commercial point of view, as a bad one. He asked for information especially with regard to the mission of Mr. Cave. Referring to the fugitive slave circular, he remarked that the Government had abandoned the strong ground upon which Lord Derby had based his defence, and had fallen back upon their old friend in all times of difficulty and danger—a Royal Commission. One clerk in the Slave Trade Department and the head of the office could obtain all the information wanted in a single afternoon; and he warned the Government that the country would not allow them to shift the responsibility of framing a policy from themselves to the shoulders of an irresponsible commission. The Earl of Derby defended the course adopted by the Government, not only with reference to their support of the Austrian note, but also with regard to the slave circulars and the purchase of the canal shares. Had they not given their adhesion to Count Andrassy's note they would have stood alone, and Turkey might have looked to us for assistance, which we might not be prepared to give, and grave complications might have followed from a policy of isolation. The first slave circular was withdrawn in deference to the opinion of the public, but the second was prepared on the best legal advice which the Government could command, and was intended to define the law with accuracy, and put an end to a state of things which in certain eventualities was likely to prove embarrassing to the commanders of her Majesty's ships and others. The Government were, he added, fully prepared to vindicate the wisdom of purchasing the shares in the Suez Canal, and when the papers on the subject were laid upon the table he believed that Parliament would concur in the wisdom and propriety of their policy in that respect. The Duke of Somerset questioned the utility of a Royal Commission, because, as a general rule, the commanders of her Majesty's ships would have to act upon their own judgment in the case of fugitive slaves. With regard to the Merchant Shipping Bill the noble Duke observed that he hoped the Government would not again fall into the error of last Session and attempt to deal with the whole subject in one measure instead of three. The motion for an Address was then agreed to.

The House did not sit on Wednesday.

The Duke of Richmond on Thursday gave notice that the Earl of Carnarvon would, on Monday, make a statement respecting the negotiations with the French Government in reference to certain territorial exchanges on the West Coast of Africa. Earl Beauchamp, the Lord Steward, brought down her Majesty's answer to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne as follows:—"I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful address. It will always be my earnest endeavour to co-operate with you in promoting the happiness and contentment of my people." In the course of a short discussion, introduced by the Marquis of Huntly, on the subject of the cattle disease regulations, the Duke of Richmond admitted the anomalous state of things with respect to the course adopted in England and in Ireland. The Government did intend to enforce the compulsory slaughter of cattle attacked with pleuro-pneumonia in Ireland, and the Chief Secretary would state in the other House of Parliament the mode in which he proposed to effect that object.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a quarter past two o'clock the Commons were summoned to the Lords to hear the Queen's Speech delivered. Later, a good deal of routine business having been got through, and many notices having been given, Mr. Matthew White Ridley, M.P. for North Northumberland, moved, and Mr. Mulholland, M.P. for Downpatrick, seconded, an Address in answer to the Queen's Speech. Their speeches were, as is usual in such cases, an echo of the Speech from the Throne. The Marquis of Hartington noticed the omission from the Royal Speech of all reference to the pollution of rivers and to local government reform. Alluding then to the "extraordinary paragraph" dealing with the question of slavery, he observed that that paragraph owed its introduction to the discussion which had taken place in the recess on the Admiralty circulars applicable to fugitive slaves. He did not say that the instructions in the second circular were inconsistent with our own international laws or the precedents which might have been found in the practice of former Governments; but he objected that it established an invidious distinction against the slave as compared with the free man; and the design of a Royal Commission was evidently meant to provide the Government with a policy which it was incapable of providing for itself. As, however, there was to be inquiry, he hoped to hear that the second circular, as well as the first, was suspended while the inquiry lasted and until the Govern-

ment had made up their mind on the subject. As to the purchase of the shares in the Suez Canal, it was a transaction of sufficient importance to have justified Ministers in summoning Parliament to consider it at an earlier period. That a free and uninterrupted passage to India was a necessity for us he quite admitted; but what he desired to know was in what way this was to be accomplished by the purchase of these shares. If we had acquired a preponderating number of shares we should have it in our power to make great improvements in the canal and in its administration; but at present the country was in the dark with regard to the influence which we should obtain by the purchase. He did not see that it gave us any influence, either direct or indirect, in the administration of the canal. The transaction was, in fact, one of a very doubtful character, only to be entered into on the highest political and national considerations. Mr. Disraeli assured the noble Marquis that Ministers had other important measures in contemplation besides those which were indicated by the Speech from the Throne, and amongst them there was a bill for preventing the pollution of rivers. Adverting, then, to the slave circular, he admitted that the abolition of slavery was a national policy that must be accepted by every English Government; but he held that the second circular, approved by the Lord Chancellor, was an accurate declaration of the law so far as it was possible to express it in a set of instructions of the sort. The necessity for the circular was that our naval officers on foreign stations found themselves every now and then committing acts in the most innocent manner which ended in actions at law being brought against them, damages being incurred, and compensation being paid by this country. With reference to the proposed inquiry, besides the technical reasons for making it, it would be a satisfaction to the country that there should be a free and open inquiry into the subject, and he felt confident that it would turn out a wise and salutary measure. The right hon. gentleman next proceeded to vindicate the policy of the Government in joining in the Austrian note to the Porte. Under all the circumstances, there was no other course for them to take. Russia and Austria had given assurances which to him were satisfactory, because he was not ashamed to say he believed they were sincere, whilst the Porte had given an assurance that, however objectionable the note might be, if such a note were presented it was most desirable that England should not stand aloof. So far as this country was concerned, however, she was as free and independent to act, if the attempt at a settlement should fail, as ever she was. Lastly, Mr. Disraeli turned to the subject of the Suez Canal shares, and described somewhat minutely the circumstances which had led to their purchase. He added that he felt justified in saying that, so far as one could form a judgment, there was every prospect of English interests being amply and adequately represented in the management of the canal. Though Ministers had not asked the advice of Parliament upon the completion of the transaction, there had been no violation of the law; and, as to the possession of the shares being an additional security for the passage to India, he had no hesitation in saying that in time of peace our influence in the undertaking would be an additional security to us; but as to a time of war he begged to refrain from entering upon a speculation of what England would do in such a contingency. Mr. Gladstone, on the part of the Opposition, repudiated any desire to censure Ministers for their support of the Austrian note. On the contrary, they were glad that the Government had refused to fold its arms and say that the relations between the Sultan and his Christian subjects were a matter in which England had no concern. He believed the Sultan was sincere in his desire to introduce extensive internal reforms, but that he was prevented from doing so because there was not in Turkey a class of men of sufficient power, education, and position to give effect to them. Mr. Butler-Johnstone followed with some observations on the maladministration of Turkish pashas in the provinces; Mr. M. Henry dwelt on the silence of Ministers with reference to the condition and prospects of Ireland; and Mr. Ronayne denied that Ireland was in a prosperous state to justify such reticence. Some remarks were also made by Dr. Ward, Sir J. H. Scourfield, and Mr. Parnell; and the motion for an Address was agreed to.

The report of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was brought up and agreed to, without discussion, on Wednesday; after which between fifty and sixty bills were introduced by private members.

Mr. Ward Hunt, in reply to a question from Mr. Goschen, stated that the papers relating to the loss of H.M.S. Vanguard, and the proceedings taken subsequent thereto, were ready for presentation to the House; but the only convenient time for discussing the subject appeared to be on the production of the Navy Estimates. If, however, the right hon. gentleman desired to take the opinion of the House upon it, he would confer with the Prime Minister, with the view of giving facilities for that purpose. Subsequently Mr. Goschen intimated that, as the matter could not be satisfactorily considered on the Estimates, he should take an early opportunity, after the delivery of the papers connected with it, to call attention to it. Deprecating any attack upon the First Lord of the Admiralty, he should have preferred the right hon. gentleman himself volunteering a statement on the subject. In answer to Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Bourke said that, in consequence of unofficial representations, Don Carlos Gutierrez had resigned the post of representative of Honduras in this country. Mr. Secretary Cross informed Mr. Macdonald that, owing to the difference of opinion amongst the inspectors of mines, it was not his present intention to introduce a bill to prohibit the use of blasting powder in firing mines. Lord J. Manners, answering a question of Mr. Mitchell Henry, stated that the issue of telegraph cards had ceased for the simple reason that an experience of three years showed conclusively that the public could not be induced to make use of them. On the motion of Mr. Charley the Offences Against the Person Bill was read the second time. In Committee of the whole House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Chairman be directed to ask leave to bring in a bill for amending the law relating to marine insurance and other marine contracts. The measure was intended as a complement to the Merchant Shipping Bill, and its objects were simply to prevent over-insurance of ships and cargoes, to enforce the liability of ship-owners, to throw upon them more distinctly the duty of taking all necessary care of their ships, the lives of the seamen, and the property on board. It prohibited the shipowner from contracting himself out of his obligations to the shipper and passengers. It dealt with the question of warranty and made provision against excessive insurance. Mr. Norwood expressed himself strongly against the bill. Leave was ultimately given for the introduction of the measure. Sir Charles Adderley, in Committee of the whole House, moved that the Chairman be directed to move the House that leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, the main objects of which were to improve the relations between shipowners and their seamen and to give better security to life and property. After a short discussion, leave was given.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Arundall, T., to be Vicar of St. John's, Whetstone.  
 Ball, T. H.; Vicar of Hartshill, Warwickshire.  
 Bengough, E. S.; Rector of Hemingby, Lincolnshire.  
 Bliss, George Charles; Vicar of Kemington, Berks.  
 Brierly, P. H.; Vicar of North Willingham, Lincolnshire.  
 Cay, A.; Rector of Hayton, Yorkshire.  
 Ellam, J.; Vicar of Herne Bay, Kent.  
 Fletcher, W.; Vicar of Uleby, Lincolnshire.  
 Gates, Edward; Vicar of Pychley.  
 Hanson, W.; Vicar of Stainton-le-Vale, Lincolnshire.  
 Hulton, Henry Edward; Vicar of Great Waltham.  
 James, Henry Daniel; Vicar of Hambledon-cum-Braunston.  
 Jones, Lewis; Vicar of Cadoston, Neath.  
 Luard, T. I.; Perpetual Curate of Perlethorpe, Notts.  
 Lowndes, O. W. C. Selby; Rector of Llanvihangel-yostern-Llewern.  
 Pinney, W.; Rector of Llanvethorne, Monmouth.  
 Price, John Banks; Rector of Llandwrog.  
 Southwell, William George; Rector of Frolesworth.  
 Tedman, J.; Vicar of Much Birch.  
 Walcott, J.; Rector of Bitterley.  
 Watkins, Charles; Vicar of Hinton Charterhouse.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with Mrs. Tait and their family, has arrived at Lambeth Palace.

The Bishop of London has collated the Rev. George Philip Ottey, M.A., to the canonry of Cantlowes, in St. Paul's.

A hospital for cripples, which has been built by Mr. Brooks Edgware, for the Sisterhood of St. Michael, Shoreditch, was opened on Wednesday week.

A memorial brass to the late Rev. H. A. Woodgate, B.D., Rector of Belbroughton, and Proctor in Convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Worcester, has been placed in the Cathedral of Worcester.

The parish church of Llanvair Kilgidin, near Abergavenny, was reopened, on Wednesday week, after a restoration amounting almost to an entire reconstruction of the fabric and fittings. Among other special gifts may be noticed a beautiful reredos of alabaster, a white altar frontal, a pair of altar candlesticks, a brass cross, a book desk, a lectern and pulpit, designed by the architect, Mr. John D. Sedding, of London.

On Wednesday week the Archbishop of York consecrated the new parish church at Bury, and preached before a large congregation. Speaking subsequently at a luncheon, the most reverend prelate referred to the fact that many Non-conformists at Bury had contributed towards the rebuilding of the church; and said he declined to fight the battle of Christianity on the ground of establishment or disestablishment. The new church has cost £27,000, and will accommodate 1000 worshippers.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford the following have been elected to scholarships at Pembroke:—Mr. Davies, from Cheltenham College, and Mr. G. E. Colville, commoner of New College (late of Highgate School), to open scholarships; also Mr. Price, Dulwich College, and Mr. Bull, St. Luke's Hospital. At Exeter Mr. P. C. Glover, from Highgate School, has been elected to the Symes Exhibition. The vacant Hody Exhibitions at Wadham have been awarded as follows:—Exhibitions in Greek: Messrs. C. H. Draper and W. H. Mercer, both of Wadham. Exhibitions in Hebrew: Messrs. R. L. Poole, of Balliol, and J. J. Greatorex, unattached student. Mr. C. J. Parsons, commoner of St. John's, has been elected to the vacant organ scholarship, of the value of £100 per annum, at Keble College.

At Cambridge the Smith's prizes have been awarded as follows:—First prize, J. T. Ward, B.A., St. John's; second prize, W. L. Mollison, B.A., Clare. Messrs. Ward and Mollison were respectively senior and second wrangler of the present year. A grant of £50 has been made from the Worts Travelling Scholars Fund to Thomas William Bridge, B.A., Trinity, to enable him to visit Naples for the purpose of using Dr. Dohrn's zoological station and making researches in natural history, with the understanding that specimens be sent by him to the University, accompanied by reports which may be hereafter published. W. M. Gunson, M.A., Christ's, has been appointed an examiner for the classical tripos, in the place of Mr. Cullinan.

The examination of candidates for commissions in the Army Medical Department, which was to take place at the London University on Monday next, has been postponed indefinitely, owing to the small number who have expressed a wish to present themselves for examination.

The Rev. Professor Flint, of St. Andrews, has been elected to the vacant chair of Divinity in Edinburgh University.

About twelve months ago Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, of Glenmuick and Kintail, offered, through the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen, prizes for essays on various subjects by students in attendance at the University. Six prizes in all were offered, but only as many essays have been sent in. The adjudicators have awarded the prizes as follows:—For the best essays on Ancient and Modern Systems of Colonisation, the first prize of £30 to Mr. J. Harrower, magistrate, and the second prize of £20 to Mr. T. Stenhouse, tertia. For the best essays on the Conservation of Energy, considered especially with reference to the Mechanical Theory of Heat, the second prize of £20 was awarded to Mr. Robert Scott, divinity student; no first prize was awarded. No adjudication has as yet been made on the essays on the Relations between Labour and Capital.

At Durham T. Hodgson and T. Robinson have obtained admission scholarships. The following have been recommended for exhibitions:—First year: R. Tuson and J. S. Beckwith; Admission: A. T. Monkhouse; Graduate: S. J. Bastow, University College. In the first year examination in arts B. W. H. Molyneux, University College, has been placed in the third class. No one obtained a place in the other classes. Mr. A. Timbrell, of University College, has been recommended for a scholarship.

Mr. J. A. P. Price, B.A., sometime Classical Exhibitioner of Queen's, Oxford, and a first classman in natural sciences, has been appointed assistant-master in Cardiff School.

## "HOW ARE YOU?"

The title which has been given to this droll picture is one that would scarcely enable the reader to guess what it represents, but for the aid of our Engraving. There used to be a funny kind of toy, constructed for the amusement of children, in which a ludicrous figure, that of "the Gentleman in Black" as often as not, was made to jump up with a sudden spring when the lid was raised. It was called a "Jack-in-the-Box," and there may, for aught we know, be a demand and supply of these tricksome playthings in the toyshops of the present rising generation; but our recollection is of many years ago. It is one of those contrivances that has startled Pussy, in her cautious approach to the novelty on the nursery floor; and "How are you?" is the supposed exclamation of the comical figure, like Mr. Punch in his perambulating theatre, emerging with a merry bounce from his hiding-place below, and greeting the bystanders with a screech of humorous recognition.

## LAW AND POLICE.

At a meeting of the Judges at Westminster several alterations were made in the circuits, and the Judges were appointed. The Home Circuit has been abolished, part of the business coming to London and the rest going into the newly-constituted South-Eastern Circuit, vice the Norfolk Circuit. The Northern Circuit has been split up into two, Leeds, York, Durham, and Newcastle being called the North-Eastern, and the rest of the Northern Circuit still retains the old name. A new circuit, called the Western, has been carved out of the Midland and Oxford Circuits. Justices Quain and Archibald and Baron Pollock are the Election Judges, and the following Judges will go the circuits:—

Northern—Mr. Justice Blackburn and Mr. Justice Brett.  
 Oxford—Baron Amphlett and Mr. Justice Field.  
 Western—Lord Chief Baron Kelly and Mr. Justice Denman.  
 North-Eastern—Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Mellor.  
 Midland—Baron Huddleston and Mr. Justice Landley.  
 North Wales—Mr. Justice Lush.  
 South Wales—Mr. Justice Grove.  
 South-Eastern—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Baron Cleasby.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Messrs. James Anderson, Q.C., one of the examiners of the Court of Chancery; G. M. Dowdeswell, Q.C., of the Oxford Circuit, Charles Morris Roupell, Lincoln's Inn, and H. W. Verey, of the Home Circuit, to be official referees under the Judicature Act. They will enter on office after the spring circuits. The office of examiner of the Court of Chancery will not be filled up.

Mr. Richard Assheton Cross, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, in place of the late Right Hon. T. E. Headlam.

Mr. C. Hopwood, Q.C., M.P., has been elected a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

The Bench of the Middle Temple have resolved that the ensuing Easter Term of the society shall commence on April 20, and continue until May 22; and that Trinity Term shall begin on June 13 and terminate on July 3.

The Chief Judge in Bankruptcy has decided that a plea of infancy will not prevail against an adjudication where the debtor, a trader, has declared himself to be an adult.

Seven hundred and fifty pounds damages were awarded in an action against the London General Omnibus Company, tried on Monday, in the Exchequer Division. The plaintiff was severely injured, as he alleged, through the negligence of the defendants' servants, and the company finally admitted its liability by withdrawing a plea of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

Yesterday week, in the second division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, decision was given in the case of Mr. Hugh Mackay Gordon, of Abergevie, Aberdeenshire, against the Prince of Wales, in regard to the settlement of certain boundaries on the estate of Birkhall. The case was some time ago decided in favour of the Prince by Lord Young, and an appeal was made to the Inner House. The Judges of the second division, yesterday week, adhered to the former judgment in favour of the Prince, and gave additional expenses.

At the Central Criminal Court, last week, William Chandler, alias Mercer, who had obtained from Mrs. Wiggins, in whose house he had lodged, several sums of money under various false pretences, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, he having been thrice previously convicted of similar offences. A German named Yargenzee and a Frenchman named Soissons were sentenced to five years' penal servitude for extensive frauds which they had practised on foreign commercial houses. The session was brought to a close on Saturday, when William Garnham, thirty-three, charged with feloniously receiving a large quantity of collars and shirt fronts, the property of Messrs. Corke, Abbott, and Co., was acquitted by the jury.

The Lord Mayor gave his decision at the Mansion House on Monday in the case of the London Investment Association (Limited), which was argued before him last week, the complaint being the non-registration of the list of shareholders. He held that the law had not been complied with, and fined the defendants £5 for each day in which the company had been in default.

Further evidence, including that of depositors in the Co-operative Credit Bank, was adduced at the Mansion House last Saturday in support of the charges against R. B. Oakley, who was again remanded for a week.

William Frederick Dyer, chief booking clerk at the Broad-street station of the North London Railway, was committed for trial from Guildhall, on Wednesday, for uttering counterfeit coin. On being taken into custody four base shillings and six florins of the same kind were found upon him.

Joseph Brayshaw, jun., lately warehouseman and skirt manufacturer at Little Moorfields, was again brought up at Guildhall on Monday, charged with not truly discovering all his property and books to the trustee administering his estate, and with various other offences under the Bankruptcy Act. He was fully committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, Mr. Alderman Allen declining to accept bail for his appearance.

John Speer, a man who pleaded that he was miserably poor, nearly blind, and unable to work, and whose appearance denoted that he was very feeble, was on Tuesday committed from the Greenwich Police Court to Horseonger-lane Gaol for five days, in default of paying a fine of 6d., with 2s. costs, inflicted on him for not sending his son to school.

At the Dover County Court on Tuesday a Jew furniture dealer claimed £1 13s. for the hire of a sofa which he admitted was not worth £1. The Judge characterised the system pursued by the plaintiff as most ruinous and scandalous, but gave a verdict for plaintiff payable by monthly instalments of 1s. Under this decision it will take nearly ten years to clear off the debt.

The Rochdale police have arrested the career of a gentleman who, if the chief constable has been correctly informed, has played the part of a chevalier d'industrie with marked success. Captain H. O. von Nievoth, otherwise Baron Nievoth, is said to have been engaged in swindling the English public for the last ten years. He has at different times connected himself with almost every religious denomination. As a Quaker he was set up in business in Liverpool, and it is hinted that his membership of other churches gave him facilities for finding dupes. In Rochdale he had claimed alms on the ground that during the cotton famine he contributed largely from Germany towards the Lancashire Relief Fund. An officer of the Distressed Foreigners' Aid Society of this city stated that the "Captain" followed no particular calling except that of a professional beggar, and it was added that his success in this line had obtained for him the name of the "King of the Beggars." The magistrates have remanded the potentate, to give the police an opportunity of proving an indictable offence against him.

An adjournment of two months was arranged yesterday week, at Marlborough-street, in the case of the Ogle-mews Ragged Schools, so as to give an opportunity to the conductors to bring their teaching powers up to the degree of efficiency required under the 59th article of the new code. Mr. Knox, the sitting magistrate, congratulated both parties on a result.

At Clerkenwell, Albert Burleya was charged, last Saturday, with having, on the 27th ult., caused a young woman who was suffering from scarlet fever to be conveyed to the hospital in a hansom cab without having taken precautions against infection. He was ordered to pay a fine of £3, with 12s. costs, or to suffer a month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Sentence of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, was passed at Marylebone, on Tuesday, on a young man employed at Arthur's Club, for stealing three £5 bank-notes, the property of Captain H. Knollys, of the Royal Artillery, a member of the club. The prisoner at first stated that he found the notes in a pocket-book and intended to return them to their owner, but afterwards pleaded guilty to the theft.

In answer to a summons at the instance of the Board of Works for the Poplar District, John Bull, Roman-road, Bow, appeared at Worship-street, on Monday, to answer a charge of selling adulterated butter, and, having been convicted, was fined by Mr. Hannay £4, and £1 3s. costs.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

Last week the 26th Surrey and the 3rd City of London held their annual regimental balls—the former at the Clapham Hall and the latter at the City Terminus Hotel. Both were well attended.

Sir H. W. Peek, M.P. for Mid-Surrey, presided, yesterday week, at the annual distribution of prizes to the members of the 12th Surrey, in the drill-hall of the corps, at Kingston.

In the evening the officers of the 3rd Essex Artillery held their annual dinner at the Café Royal, Regent-street, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Howard.

Lady Abinger presided, last Saturday, at the distribution of prizes to the London Scottish, which took place in Westminster Hall. Lord Abinger, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, spoke in gratifying terms of the appearance of the regiment, and complimented it upon its efficiency.

On the same day Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton inspected the Royal Naval Artillery on board H.M.S. President in the West India Dock. Having witnessed their proficiency in rifle and cutlass drill, and as gun detachments with a seven-mach gun, the gallant officer expressed his opinion that the force deserved to be encouraged, as in the event of invasion it would be the first called upon, and could not fail to perform good service.

A dramatic entertainment was given at St. George's Hall in the evening by members and friends of the H company of the 19th Middlesex. The ballet opera, "The Waterman," Mr. Wybert Reeve's comedy, "Won at Last," and a farce were very satisfactorily performed.

The monthly competition for the Edinburgh Cup by No. 5 company of the Liverpool Brigade, took place at Altcar last Saturday. Private T. Holt having won the cup three times, it becomes his property. Messrs. R. Holt and J. Brailsford were close on the winner's heels.

The distribution of prizes to the members of the 39th Middlesex (Rifles) corps was made on Tuesday evening in the new drill-hall at the head-quarters, Pentonville, by Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., M.P. Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, the commanding officer, in addressing the assemblage, which was numerous, remarked that he had nothing to say of the regiment but what was thoroughly satisfactory.

At a meeting of the Rifle Association, held in London on Wednesday evening, Sir Henry Hallford stated he was using his best efforts to get the Irish and Scotch teams to withdraw from the international rifle contest with America, as otherwise no English team would compete. It has been resolved by the Association that they will not allow any difficulty with regard to expenses to stand in the way of a good shot being sent to America. The Scotch teams have decided to hold a council in order to discuss the question of withdrawing the acceptance of the challenge.

Mr. Daniel Macnee, the portrait-painter, has been unanimously elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy.

The *Globe* states that Viscount Crichton, M.P., will be the new Lord of the Treasury, in place of Lord Mahon, who vacates the office on succeeding to the Peerage as Earl Stanhope.

Mr. Andrew Doyle has resigned the office of Poor-Law Inspector for North Wales, and is succeeded by Mr. Lloyd Murray Brown.

Mr. John Birkett, F.R.C.S., Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has been appointed the Government Inspector of Provincial Medical Schools.

Sir Arthur Guinness has made the Commissioners of Stephen's-green, Dublin, a free gift of £5000, to enable them to pay off their debts and convert the green into a public garden.

A series of artillery experiments was conducted at Shoeburyness, yesterday week, with a view to testing the strength of one of the Shannon shields. The guns used were 9-inch and 64-pounders, firing common shell, shrapnell, and case-shot, and their effect was highly destructive.

The Dundee Town Council has passed a resolution asking the Lord Advocate to take steps for abolishing the practice of proclaiming banns in parish churches, on the ground that it prevented people from getting married legally and led to degradation and demoralisation. The council propose instead the payment of a small fee to the registrar.

In a letter to Army commanding officers, the Duke of Cambridge calls attention to the prevalence of acts of insubordination chiefly on the part of very young soldiers, and expresses his opinion that in many instances the want of tact and proper manner on the part of non-commissioned officers gives rise to these offences. His Royal Highness advises that commanding officers, in their daily interviews with non-commissioned officers, should impress upon them the necessity for especial discretion in their dealings with young soldiers.

The *Guardian* is authorised to say that there is no foundation whatever for any of the various intimations that have appeared in the public prints that Mr. Gladstone is engaged upon a theological work. The few and brief intervals of leisure Mr. Gladstone can command are given to the slow preparation of a work which he proposes to call "Thesaurus Homerikos," and which will aim at setting forth, in a form convenient for reference, the vast stores of fact (in a large construction of the words), or what the Germans call the realism of the poems.



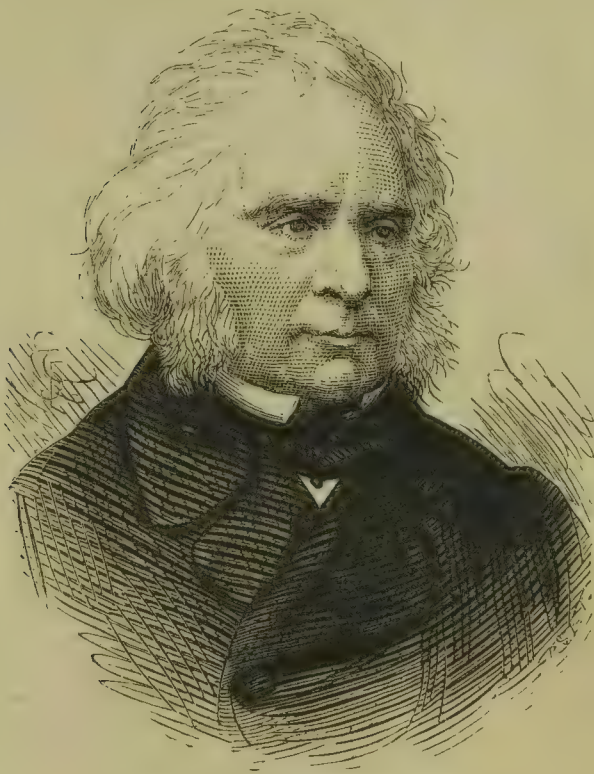


A HINDOO MENDICANT PILGRIM.



## THE LATE SIR GEORGE HARVEY.

This eminent Scottish artist, who died at Edinburgh on the 22nd ult., at the age of seventy, was a veteran member of his profession in North Britain. He was one of the earliest Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1826, and held the office of President after the death of Sir John Watson Gordon, in 1864. He received the honour of knighthood in 1867. The pictures by Sir George Harvey which have gained most public favour are those of historical subjects, and more



THE LATE SIR GEORGE HARVEY.

especially those which represent famous incidents in the history of the Scottish Covenanters. His first work exhibited in London was the "Reading of the Bible at Old St. Paul's," which was painted in 1847. "John Bunyan in Gaol," "John Bunyan and his Daughter," and "Shakspeare before Sir Thomas Lucy charged with Deer-stealing," also showed his predilection for subjects of national and historical interest. His pictures of village schoolboys, of the minister's family quitting the manse, of a "Sabbath in the Glen," and of a



THE LATE REV. JABEZ BURNS, D.D.

"Highland Funeral," were equally acceptable to popular sympathies. Many of his works have been engraved and published. Sir George Harvey wrote, in 1870, an interesting memoir of the Royal Scottish Academy. He was twice married, but has left no widow surviving his decease.

## THE LATE REV. DR. JABEZ BURNS.

The death of this active minister of religion, and advocate of the Temperance or Total Abstinence cause, was recorded a few days since. The Rev. Jabez Burns, D.D., was a native of Oldham, and was seventy-five years old when he died. He was formerly the pastor of a Baptist Church in Marylebone, but about 1840 devoted himself to the editorship of the "Journal of the British and Foreign Temperance Society," and afterwards undertook other work, both in periodical literature and in lecturing or platform speaking, upon the same subject. He took a leading part in the "World's Temperance Convention," in 1846, and the Ministerial Temperance Conference in Manchester, in April, 1848, and at the request of the Conference

drew up the formula of the ministerial certificate and the address of the ministers of the United Kingdom. During a visit to the United States in the latter months of 1847, Dr. Burns gave temperance addresses in the Faneuil Hall, Boston, at New York, at Oberlin, and in other places in the States through which he passed. When the United Kingdom Alliance was formed Dr. Burns gave in his adhesion to it, and was elected vice-president. He preached in October, 1853, the inaugural sermon which, under the title of "Drinking and Lawlessness," was printed and largely circulated, and he has visited the



THE LATE MR. JOHN FORSTER.

principal towns and villages of England and Scotland in advocacy of the principles of that association. It was by him that the Alliance was publicly made known to the people of Cornwall, and other parts of the West of England and South Wales. In addition to his contributions to temperance literature, Dr. Burns was the author of many popular and valuable religious works. His "Pulpit Cyclopædia," has had an immense circulation in the United States, and it was this, his *magnum opus*, which won for him the honour and title of



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Doctor of Divinity, conferred upon him in 1846 by the Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut; in 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from another American University. Early in 1875 Dr. Burns published his "Forty years' Retrospect of a Christian Ministry," a work which abounds in very interesting anecdotes, the fruit of an extensive and prolonged intercourse with other men of public usefulness.

### THE LATE MR. JOHN FORSTER.

This able and accomplished man of letters, whose death was announced last week, was buried on Saturday in Kensal-green Cemetery. Among the friends who attended his funeral were Lord Lytton, Mr. Carlyle, and Mr. Froude, with some of the family of Charles Dickens. Mr. Forster, who was a native of Newcastle, had just attained the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was editor of the *Examiner* during ten years, and for a short time of the *Daily News*, after the speedy retirement of Dickens from that post in 1846. But his literary reputation was chiefly gained by contributions to the *Quarterly*, the *Edinburgh*, and other reviews. His best articles were essays upon topics of biography and history, and always upon English subjects. He made a special study of the times of Charles I. and the Commonwealth. Several books of standard value were the result of his labours in this department. His "Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England," published as early as 1831-4; his "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles I.," his "Debates on the Grand Remonstrance," and his life of "Sir John Eliot," prove how completely he had mastered all the transactions of that period of history. Mr. Forster achieved even greater success in literary biography. He had already, in 1848, published a charming life of Oliver Goldsmith, which was full of promise of further work in the same line. In 1864 appeared "Walter Savage Landor; a Biography," in which personal friendship and admiration for genius produced a work which is likely to last. These were but the prelude to his greatest labours in this field. In 1870 Charles Dickens died. Mr. Forster had been his oldest friend; no one had known the great novelist so well; to no one had all the hopes and disappointments of his career been so fully revealed. With singular propriety, therefore, the literary remains of Dickens were confided to Mr. Forster, and to him was intrusted the care of writing his life. The biography appeared in three volumes in 1871 and 1874, and it cannot be doubted that Mr. Forster has done the best for his friend in this narrative of his life. Forster had reserved to himself another biography—the life of Swift; for years he had stored up materials for this difficult undertaking. At last his design seemed about to be accomplished. It is but a few weeks since that Mr. Forster published the first volume of his "Life of Swift." The materials for the whole work are in store, but we have yet to learn whether the first volume will not be the last. In 1855 Forster was appointed Secretary to the Lunacy Commission, and in 1861 a Commissioner in Lunacy, an appointment which he resigned some years since. In both these capacities he showed himself an able public servant.

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THE QUEEN OPENING PARLIAMENT: PROCESSION IN THE PEERS' CORRIDOR.



## THE QUEEN OPENING PARLIAMENT.

The scene in the Peers' Corridor of Westminster Palace on Tuesday, when her Majesty the Queen passed through to the House of Lords, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, is shown in our Illustration. The sword of state was borne by the Duke of Richmond in advance of her Majesty; the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, and the Deputy Lord Chamberlain, Lord Aveland, immediately preceding the Queen. She was attired in a black velvet dress, with a train which had trimmings of crape and miniver; she wore a long tulle veil, surmounted by a small diamond crown; her ornaments were a diamond necklace, the koh-i-noor as a brooch, the ribbon and star of the Garter, and the decorations of the Victoria and Albert Order. The Queen was attended by the Duchess of Wellington, as Mistress of the Robes, and by the Countess of Erroll, as Lady in Waiting. There were ladies in waiting likewise for the Princesses. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise joined the procession before it entered the House. The other great officers of the Court in attendance behind were Lord Colville, as Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales; Earl Beauchamp as Lord Steward, and Lord Bagot as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty; the Earl of Bradford, Master of the Horse; the bearer of the Gold Stick, Lord Strathnairn; the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Skelmersdale; and the Earl of Shrewsbury, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms. On entering the House of Lords the crown was borne before her Majesty by the Duke of Northumberland; the cap of maintenance by the Marquis of Winchester; and the sword of state by the Duke of Richmond. The whole ceremonial order of the procession was directed by Garter King-at-Arms, and his two colleagues of the Heralds' College. They led the way, as is customary, and the officers of the Royal Household, as well as the Lord Privy Seal and the Lord Chancellor, also preceded her Majesty, but do not appear in our Illustration.

## OUR SKETCHES FROM INDIA.

The Illustrations we publish this week, from sketches by our Special Artists, of the tour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India, relate to the most interesting scenes of his visit to Benares, on the 5th ult., and a day or two afterwards to Lucknow. A view is also given of the grand encampment, on New-Year's Day, in the Maidan or Parade-ground of Calcutta, for the splendid ceremony of the Order of the Star of India, which was fully described and illustrated in our last. Two of our present Illustrations refer to Delhi, which city was visited by his Royal Highness after quitting Lucknow, on the 10th ult. A group of Rajpoots, and the figure of a Hindoo mendicant pilgrim, are presented as examples of the native population of India.

At Benares, on the day after his arrival there from Calcutta, the Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital. He then proceeded to the ghaut or quay-steps on the bank of the Ganges, where he was to embark for a voyage up the river to Ramnuggur, the palace of the Maharajah of Benares, two miles above the city. There he was to remain until six, by which time the illuminations would be well alight. He was then to go down past the whole line of ghauts, to land at the bridge of boats below the town, and to drive through the illuminations to his camp. This programme was carried out. The barge was handsome and quaint. It was long and narrow, with two carved wooden horses of nearly full size prancing on the prow. The hull was painted a grey green, and upon it were depicted water-plants, fish, and aquatic birds. The canopy was covered with gold fringe, the seats beneath of blue velvet. This was taken in tow by a small steamer. The European population of Benares were provided for on platforms in barges with light canopies. These barges were moved by a paddle in the stern worked by ten men with their feet, as upon a treadmill. The speed was far greater than would have been produced by the same number of men rowing. Speed was, indeed, no object, as this flotilla was merely to go to the upper ghaut to follow in procession after the Royal barge on its return slowly down the stream to the railway bridge. The river was kept clear of all boats with the exception of those allowed to take part in the procession. This was done to prevent accidents, as it was feared that they might crowd the river, and that the steamer towing the Royal barge might upset one or more, causing loss of life. Myriads of lights were reflected on the untroubled surface of the river, and many hundreds of little floating lamps were launched from a boat in mid stream: the effect of these as they floated gradually out of sight was charming. The Royal barge, on its way up, was towed at a rapid rate to Ramnuggur. It was already dark when it reached the landing, and the palace was brilliantly illuminated with long lines of light. At one side of the landing, from the water's edge to the entrance to the palace, was a line of elephants, splendidly caparisoned, with magnificent howdahs, fringes of beads on their foreheads, and silver ornaments round their necks. At the other side was a line of camels similarly caparisoned, with silver bells round their necks, and little rows of bells round their legs, a soldier with a drawn sword bestriding each. Before these were lines of torch-bearers. Upon entering the gates a great interior court was passed, with lines of elephants, faced this time by Arab steeds. A farther court was lined with the Rajah's troops. The courts were illuminated with lines of torches; the effect was wild and Oriental. The Prince was entertained by the Rajah in the apartments of state. It was half-past six before he started, amidst a Royal salute, salvoes of rockets, and the ascent of a hundred fire-balloons. The appearance of Benares as the Royal barge floated by it was superb. Upon every one of the steps of the ghauts lamps had been placed a few inches apart, and along every horizontal line of the palaces, temples, and houses above. Where the ghauts have been washed away the gap was hidden by lines of arcades, divans, and pinnacles of lattice-work, all illuminated.

At Lucknow, which the Prince reached on the 6th ult., he was met at the station by General Chamberlain, with a military escort, and was entertained by Sir George Couper, the Chief Commissioner of Oude. The first thing he did next day was to receive the lineal descendants of Mirza Jehanghir Shah, heir apparent to Shah Alum, the last King (independent) of Delhi, and the last of the dynasty of Timour. These families have been pensioners on our Government since 1788. Summoned to the presence of the Prince as their names were called, they salaamed one by one, and were dismissed. It is said that they were much gratified at the interview and struck by the kind manner of the Prince. Next came a European levée, and there was a native levée at eleven o'clock, which lasted an hour. Several Talookdars and many descendants of the Kings of Oude attended. This being over, the Prince, Sir George Couper, the Duke of Sutherland, and others, drove out to see the Dilkoosha, now in ruins. He was much interested at the sight of Peel's batteries, where Sir William Peel received his wound, the room in which he lay, the place where Outram crossed the Goomtee river, and the scene of the charge of the Bays and of Major Smith's death. Thence he drove to the

Martinière, where he was received by the officers in charge and conducted over the building. He descended to a vault where lie the remains of Claude Martin, a French private soldier who died a General, bequeathing an enormous fortune to charitable purposes. The Prince then ascended to a point where he got a commanding view of the country through which Lord Clyde advanced, turning the rebel position, in 1858. It is much changed, owing to the destruction of houses and villages, so that it was difficult to explain the operations. The Secunderabagh, however, is left, where more than 2000 sepoy and rebels were caught within high walls, and were shot or bayoneted to a man. The Shah Nujeeb was taken by a gallant rush, the Kuddom Russool next, then the Chuttur Munzil. Some glimpses were obtained of the ruins of the Residency through immense masses of vegetation, gardens, and trees, flanked by the winding river. The Prince returned to the Commissioner's by the broad avenue through the park, where was once a thickly-peopled suburb. At four o'clock the Prince laid the foundation-stone of a memorial in honour of the loyal and faithful sepoys who remained true to the British Government in 1857. This monument is to be erected at the private cost of Lord Northbrook, the present Viceroy. The mound is placed outside Aitken's Post, where the natives chiefly fought, in a rather bad situation. The troops drawn up were the 14th, 65th, and 66th Native Infantry, 41st Native Infantry Artillery, an escort of the 13th Hussars, and the 19th Bengal Cavalry. There was, however, a most interesting feature in this assemblage. In order to give more effect to the ceremony of laying the stone, which the Prince performed, the troops presenting arms and artillery saluting, the survivors of the native defenders had been collected from Oude and other parts of India. These, in their old uniforms, were drawn up close at hand. About one hundred Europeans, including five officers surviving the defence of Lucknow—Dr. Fayer, Major Corbett, and three others—stood together at one side of the memorial mound. A happy thought of the Prince suggested that the veterans should be presented to him. This was done, and the sight was one never to be forgotten. The delight of these brave men was expressed in their faces; and as name after name was announced, and each looked up to the Prince, they seemed for the moment supremely happy, in spite of age and infirmity and poor clothing. One, nearly blind, exclaimed, "Let me see him;" and the Prince, understanding what he meant, told the officers to permit him to approach. The veteran, with his hand at the salute, came quite close, peered into the Prince's face, drew a deep sigh, and said, "I thank Heaven I have lived to see this day and the Prince's face." Among those present was old Ungud, the famous spy, and Carronjee Lal, the companion of Kavanagh in his daring venture. The Prince spoke very kindly of them at the native entertainment on the next evening. Altogether, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the scene was most touching; and more than one eye filled with tears as the veterans filed past.

On the Sunday, after attending Church service, the Prince, with Sir G. Couper, Lord Suffield, Major-General Probyn, Dr. Fayer, and a few others, drove quietly to the ruins of the Residency, descended at Dr. Fayer's house, and went over every room with the occupant and defender of the post during the siege. He also visited the beautifully-kept cemetery, where rest the bones of Sir Henry Lawrence, and of men and women and children who died during the investment by the rebels. The Prince went along the wide avenue by the river side to the iron bridge which Lawrence crossed after the defeat at Chinhut and which Outram passed in his attack on the rebellious city. After enjoying the view up and down the river, the Prince returned and, by the main street or avenue called Victoria-road, went to Alumbagh, where he got out and examined Havelock's monument, returning by dark to Government House. The road and avenues pass through pleasant parks and gardens, which once were densely populated.

At Cawnpore, as at Lucknow, the clearances have been on a vast scale. Nothing is left of the old station from the site of Windham's *tête de pont* to the Memorial Church, which stands outside the site of Wheeler's intrenchments. These have been levelled and the barracks inside pulled down; so it is difficult to recognise the place, and one looks for ancient landmarks in vain. But there are fair parks, and fine drives, and beautiful gardens for the European community, which are appreciated by the native gentry also, and the native municipalities which have been established have done much for the improvement of the health of the native parts of the town.

At Delhi, where the Prince stayed in the neighbouring camp to witness a series of military manoeuvres, there was much also worthy of his attention. The principal street of the native city is called the Chandry Chowk, extending three quarters of a mile from the Selimghur Palace, formerly inhabited by the great Mogul or Tartar Emperor of India, to the main gate of Delhi. The street is fifty yards wide, with a watercourse flowing through its middle, and with good shops on both sides. It is confessed, however, that the Selimghur Palace has not been improved by British occupancy. In the noble square stand detached blocks of barracks of red brick, of amazing ugliness. The walls once covered with paintings of flowers are now whitewashed; but the scandalous dilapidations which went on for years have been stopped. Soldiers and civilians are no longer allowed to pick out precious stones (really of small value) from the inlaid walls, destroying the beautiful mosaics which represent flowers, fruits, and birds on white marble with great finish and perfection. Selimghur, however, is now merely a large barrack. Our Extra Supplement Engraving represents the scene in the Chandry Chowk when the Prince rode through upon his entry into Delhi. He wore his Field Marshal's uniform; Lord Napier of Magdala rode on his right hand and Sir Henry Davies on his left. The street was lined with troops of the Sikh or Punjaub regiments.

The Jumna Musjid is the chief mosque at Delhi, built by the Emperor Shah Jehan above two hundred years ago. It stands on a platform of red stone, 30 ft. above the level of the city, and 450 ft. square. Three sides of the square were occupied, in the perfect state of the Jumna Musjid, by arcades, with a series of open octagonal pavilions. There was, on each of these three sides, a lofty gateway, with a flight of steps. In the centre of the square was a marble reservoir of water for ablutions. The main building, on the fourth side of the square, is 260 ft. long, with three domes at each end, 150 ft. high, the domes of white marble, ribbed with black. The front, raised on a grand flight of stone steps, is of white marble, but has a broad cornice inlaid with black marble. From the summit of the Jumna Musjid there is an extensive view over the city and surrounding country.

The Rajpoots, a group of which people, in their ordinary attire, forms the subject of an Illustration, are the Hindoo nation inhabiting an extensive country of Western India, called Rajpootana. This territory, about four hundred miles broad and long, is situated north of the Bombay Presidency, and of the Maharratta States; west of the Jumna, at Agra and Delhi; south of the Punjaub and east of Scinde, from which two last-named provinces it is separated by a desert. Rajpootana is divided into the native States of Oudeypore or

Meywar, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Bikaner, and six or seven of lesser magnitude, some of which endure, rather than enjoy, a degree of independence. The aggregate population, under twelve millions, are an offshoot from the great Hindoo military caste of the Kshatriyas; they were very powerful in the twelfth century, but gave way to the Mussulman conquerors of India. A portion of the Rajpoots are dispersed through several other countries. They are athletic men and good soldiers, but shamefully addicted to the use of opium. The crime of female infanticide was frightfully common amongst them, but has been checked, in some degree, by the authority of the British Government.

The figure of a "huridass," or strolling minstrel and mendicant, with his red flag and rude musical instrument, suggests to remembrance one or two performers of that class from India who were to be seen and heard, not long ago, in our London streets. There was one, at least, almost daily last summer, in the neighbourhood of Russell-square, beating the tom-tom and chanting in a doleful tone; but in the winter he does not show himself.

## MUSIC.

At last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert one of Handel's "Chandos" Te Deums was revived, with additional orchestral accompaniments written for the occasion by Mr. E. Prout. The work belongs to the early career of the composer, when he was chapel-master to the Duke of Chandos, at whose princely establishment at Cannons Handel resided for some years. It was for the religious services of the Duke's chapel that Handel wrote the series of fine anthems and the two "Te Deums" that are now always spoken of with the prefix of "Chandos." It was at Cannons also that the composer (in 1720) produced "Esther," the first of the many English oratorios by which he has immortalised his name and conferred lasting honour on this country. The "Te Deum" now referred to is in the key of B flat, and contains some choral writing that foreshadows that grandeur and sublimity which so eminently distinguish the choruses of his oratorios. The whole work was rendered with much effect in Saturday's performance, when the intermediate solo portions were efficiently sung by Mesdames Blanche Cole and Patey, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. Patey. Fine orchestral performances of Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, the fugue (with introduction) from Lachner's "Suite" in C, and Professor Oakeley's festival march "Edinburgh," with vocal pieces by the two lady singers, completed Saturday's selection.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, was one of unusual interest, besides having possessed great variety, although the selection was drawn entirely from the works of two composers. The programme began with the fine overture to the "Occasional Oratorio," after which came a short selection from "Saul," consisting of the three noble choruses, "How excellent Thy name, O Lord," "Envy, eldest born of hell," and "Gird on thy sword," the contralto air, "O Lord, whose mercies numberless" (expressively sung by Miss Julia Elton), and the well-known "Dead March"—this last having lost much of its due effect from the want of accord between the several departments of the orchestra. From "Jephtha" (the eighteenth and last of Handel's great English oratorios) the only choral extract was "When His loud voice in thunder spoke"—two of the airs therefrom, each with its preliminary recitative, having been given. These were "Waft her, angels," and "Farewell, ye limpid streams"—the former having been efficiently rendered by Mr. Vernon Rigby, the latter by Madame Nouver. Mr. Rigby appeared in sudden replacement of Mr. Sims Reeves, owing to a return of the hoarseness from which the latter gentleman has recently been suffering. The noble march, and the chorus "Glory to God," with some incidental tenor solo passages (well sung by Mr. Pearson), from "Joshua," closed the first part. The second portion of the concert opened with Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony," in which the society's fine band was heard to far greater advantage than in the preceding orchestral pieces. Mendelssohn's sublime setting of the Catholic hymn, "Lauda Sion," followed—given with the English version as "Praise Jehovah," the vocal solos by the ladies already named, Mr. Pearson and Mr. O. Christian—a good climax to the whole concert having been obtained by the performance of Handel's "Coronation Anthem," "Zadok the Priest." A continuation of Sir Michael Costa's indisposition prevented his appearance, and Mr. Sainton conducted in his stead. For the next concert, on Feb. 25, the Society has announced Beethoven's Mass in C and his oratorio, "The Mount of Olives."

The first of the special Thursday concerts at the Westminster Royal Aquarium took place last week, with a programme that was of substantial and varied interest, but entirely devoid of novelty. It will, therefore, suffice to say that a complete and excellent orchestra has been engaged, the thorough efficiency of which was proved by performances of Schubert's overture to "Rosamunda," and Wagner's, to "Tannhäuser," and Mozart's symphony in G minor. Mr. Buziau (the principal first violin) played, with great effect, the "andante" and finale of Mendelssohn's concerto; and well-known vocal pieces were sung by Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Shakspeare. Mr. Arthur Sullivan conducted.

Madame Norman-Néruda re-appeared at this week's Monday Popular Concert, her pure quality of tone, refined style, and skilful mechanism, having been specially displayed in the leading violin part of Schumann's quartet in A minor (No. 1 of op. 41); as also in her co-operation with Mdlle. Krebs, in Beethoven's duet sonata in F (op. 24). Another fine duet performance was that of Signor Piatti—as violoncellist, with Mdlle. Krebs as pianist—in a sonata by Handel, adapted (by Herr Grütz-macher) from a piece originally written for the obsolete viol di gamba. Mdlle. Krebs's solo was Schubert's sonata in C minor, which was played by her with excellent style and mechanism. A song by Handel and another by Buononcini were sung by Mr. Greaves, whose name is new to us. As he appeared to be both indisposed and nervous, it would be unfair to criticise his performance until after further opportunity for judgment. Sir J. Benedict accompanied with his well-known skill and tact.

The second concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society took place last Saturday evening, when the Duke of Edinburgh (the president) occupied his usual place among the violinists. The instrumental performances included Haydn's "Military" symphony, the overtures to "Semiramide" and "Prometheus," Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in D minor (with Miss Pawle as pianist), and violoncello solos played by Mr. T. Liebe. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Rosa Wilkinson and Mr. E. A. Tietkins. The concert was given in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The third concert is to be given on March 4, a week earlier than originally announced, in order that it may take place before the departure of the Duke of Edinburgh for Russia.

The large increase in the number of students at the Royal Academy of Music has rendered necessary an extension of their premises in Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. Among



many advantages this has enabled the institution to construct a concert-room of greater dimensions and better acoustical properties than that which it formerly possessed. A trial of the new room took place on Thursday week, when Dr. G. A. Macfarren, the principal, and several professors and former students of the Academy were present; and the good capabilities of the room were satisfactorily proved by various vocal and instrumental performances.

At the ordinary meeting of the Musical Association of London, held at the Beethoven Rooms on Monday, Professor W. H. Monk, of King's College, read a paper on Some Points in the Received Method of Writing an Orchestral Score. His object was to recommend that the parts for what are called "transposing instruments" should be printed in the "playing key"—i.e., as they are to sound, and not, as at present, in a key having an analogy to it, founded on the system of the changeable tube of the clarinet, and on the system of crooks of the horn. An animated discussion followed. A paper on Kettledrums was read by M. Victor de Pontigny.

The second portion of the series of Saturday concerts at the Alexandra Palace will begin on Feb. 19. On an early occasion it is intended to revive Handel's "Susanna;" and several works, new to this country, are to be from time to time introduced.

Mr. Carl Rosa has taken the Lyceum Theatre for a London season of English opera performances, to begin on Sept. 9. Among the novelties to be produced will be English versions of Richard Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" ("The Flying Dutchman"), Nicolai's "Die lustigen Weibe von Windsor" ("The Merry Wives of Windsor"), and a French comic opera not yet decided on. "The Water-Carrier" (an adaptation of Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées"), produced by Mr. Rosa just at the close of his last year's season at the Princess's Theatre, will be a prominent feature in the forthcoming arrangements, and will no doubt meet with a repetition of the great success which it has already obtained. Mr. Rosa begins his provincial spring season at Hanley on March 11, with a company including Miss Rose Hersee, Mdlle. Torriani, Madame Marie Roze Perkins, Mr. Campobello, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Santley. To the many who remember the high merits of these performances, the good ensemble obtained, the special excellence of the orchestra, and the skilled efficiency of Mr. Rosa as a conductor, their resumption in London will be looked for with great interest.

## THEATRES.

### HAYMARKET.

It will be recollected that Mr. Tom Taylor, a few weeks ago, wrote a letter announcing that he was then in the process of composing a play on the subject of "Anne Boleyn," and that therefore he must not be considered as being indebted in any way to Miss Blake's "Crown for Love," then about to be performed at the Gaiety. Nothing can be more different than the two dramas. That of the lady was a neat, brief, compact, and fairly-effective interpretation of the historical records relating to the subject; this of the veteran dramatist is a diffuse, long, rambling, and exceedingly tedious amplification of suggestions, abundant enough in the chronicles and commentaries in which the great political and religious argument has been variously represented. Mr. Taylor prides himself on his historical accuracy. He commences his play with an episode of the old story. The first act consists of "Anne's resistance to the project of marriage with James Butler, son of the Irish claimant to the title and lands of Ormonde; the vehemently-expressed opposition of Wolsey and Northumberland to her union with Percy; their consequent separation, and Anne's flight from the Court to the Archduchess Marguerite at Mechlin." The second act sets forth how that Cranmer approved of Anne's marriage with the King, even before the formal dissolution of his marriage with Katherine. No doubt these historical points deserve regard and will be considered; but they might have been more dramatically represented. They were not, and could not be, adequately understood by the audience, conveyed as they were in the small talk of Court dialogue, which was fatal alike to their historical dignity and their dramatic importance. The third act presented some improvement. The two former acts had exhibited the wooing and winning of the heroine; this third shows the early days of her wedded life. The Royal husband proves himself not incapable of jealousy. Nor was he without occasion. During their "salad days" of courtship he had bestowed upon the favourite maid of honour some tablets, which she wore, but of which Sir Thomas Wyatt, the poet, had playfully divested her—an exceedingly rude act of which we cannot believe that the young versifying courtier could have been guilty. In the third act he makes use of these same tablets in the presence of the King, who in turn takes them from him. In a subsequent interview he questions Anne upon them, whose ingenuous conduct on the occasion convinces him of her innocence. This is a really pretty scene, and was nicely acted both by Miss Neilson and Mr. Charles Harcourt. It is followed by one designed to indicate Anne's Protestant feelings in the case of a gossip whom she protects and the New Testament which she patronises. The writer will doubtless be blamed for this reference; but it fairly lies within the line and limit of his subject, and closes the act with effect. The fourth act is occupied with the growing attachment of the King to Jane Seymour, an admirably-drawn character, well acted by Miss Carlisle. The disposition of the King is most capricious, and he readily takes advantage of the slightest circumstance to justify suspicions that conduce to the injury of his poor Queen. The act closes with the only decidedly dramatic scene in the whole tragedy. The last is long and inartistic, and does injustice both to Cranmer and his fallen pupil, who talk and talk, "and talk the more because they talk in vain." We have now described the main business of the play; but there is besides a mysterious intrigue going on between the Spanish Envoy Chapuis and Lady Rochford, which is intended to damage the Queen's interests, the bearings and success of which are indistinctly made out, if made out at all, in the course of the action. The costumes and scenery, which aid in the illustration of the manners and events, are costly and appropriate; and the acting, though somewhat undertoned and objectionably drawing-roomish, is thoroughly artistic; and, in the case of Mr. C. Harcourt as Henry VIII., and Miss Neilson as the unfortunate Anne, even of rare excellence. But, with such an absurdly attenuated plot as the well-practised author has perversely invented, no amount of skill could atone for the general want of interest and the misdirected ingenuity of the various expedients adopted. Two or three situations certainly were really pretty; but what are these in a play that lasts more than four hours, and is pervaded with a persevering spirit of dullness that refuses to admit a gleam of dramatic genius, or even a glimpse of the playwright's talent? The whole design and scope of the thing is, in a word, a mistake; and the author's acquired readiness of construction, together with the obvious facility of his execution, only led him with greater

ease and certainty to the ultimate ruin, which was from the first inevitable. Midnight had arrived before the fall of the curtain; it was natural, therefore, that the audience should feel impatient to depart, and hurry over the closing honours with which the performance might otherwise have satisfactorily terminated.

### COVENT GARDEN.

The clever manager who triumphs in the success of his pantomime, which presents an entirely original view of the character and career of the heroine of the silver slipper, "Cinderella," has thought it time that he should recompense himself for his exertions and enterprise by an exhibition of his own histrionic talent in a Shakspearean character. Accordingly, he has reduced the most "tragical comedy" of "The Merchant of Venice" to two acts, by selecting those scenes only which relate to Shylock and the merchant. The result is a compact little drama, which occupies about an hour and a half, in which the incident of the pound of flesh is wrought out, concluding with the trial scene and the defeat, if not the death, of the cruel and exacting Jew. Now, we may candidly say that we do not approve of the mutilation of a noble play after this fashion. Nor is Mr. Charles Rice's embodiment of Shylock of sufficient excellence to justify the transaction. While it follows all the conventions of the part, and exhibits its peculiarities in the usual manner, it is deficient in the physique to exhibit them in their true robust proportions and breadth of effect. The Portia was energetically enacted by Miss Maud Brennan, who deserved the applause that she received. The pantomime followed, and has lost nothing of its splendour by the wear and tear of performance.

A morning performance at the Strand was given last week of a little satirical piece, entitled "Cracked Heads," intended to burlesque the "Broken Hearts" of Mr. W. S. Gilbert. Mr. Arthur Clements is, we believe, the chief author of this "absurdity." The criticism implied in this is free from uncharitableness, and it may be accepted as a good-humoured and witty travesty of the original. At any rate, it proved so acceptable to the audience that this week it has been performed as a regular feature of the evening programme, and promises to secure a prolonged life on the boards of this popular theatre.

At the Globe, the version of "La Timbale d'Argent," entitled "The Duke's Daughter," is being played, and last Saturday Madame Dolaro made her appearance in the character of Malvina, being her first this season in London.

The large room of St. James's Hall was opened on Tuesday with a special programme of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, on the occasion of the eleventh annual benefit of Mr. Frederick Burgess. There was a morning and an evening performance, with selections from Auber's "Domino Noir," Mendelssohn's "Lorely," Rossini's "William Tell," and "Cinderella," a "Hindustanee Dance," a popular comic sketch of "A Tragedy Rehearsed," and a variety of new songs sung with the usual admixture of pathos and comicality. Both performances were warmly received. An increase was made to the orchestra, which augmented the other attractions of the evening. The entertainment concluded with "A Song of the Times," written by Mr. C. J. Dunphie, and the old glee of "Strike the Lyre."

### THE CROWN.

The following description of the Imperial State Crown has been furnished by Professor Tennant, mineralogist to the Queen:—

The Imperial State Crown of Queen Victoria was made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge in the year 1838, with jewels taken from old crowns and others furnished by command of her Majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap, with ermine border, and is lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwts. troy. The lower part of the band, above the ermine border, consists of a row of 129 pearls, and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls, between which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled) purchased for the crown by King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size and 6 other sapphires (three on each side), between which are 8 emeralds. Above and below the 7 sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the 8 emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are 16 trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are 8 sapphires, surmounted by 8 diamonds, between which are 8 festoons consisting of 148 diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the centre of a diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the Battle of Najera, near Vittoria, A.D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V., at the Battle of Agincourt, A.D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled up by a small ruby. Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124, and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the 4 Maltese crosses are 4 ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with 4 rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds, containing respectively 85, 86, and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak-leaves and acorns; the leaves contain 728 rose, table, and brilliant diamonds; 32 pearls form the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and 1 table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant, 116 table, and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended 4 large pendent pear-shaped pearls, with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 244 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the centre, surrounded by 4 large brilliants, and 108 smaller brilliants.

Summary of jewels comprised in the crown:—1 large ruby irregularly polished, 1 large broad-spread sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1363 brilliant diamonds, 1273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls.

The portrait of the late Mr. John Forster, which we have engraved for this week's publication, is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street; that of the late Sir George Harvey is from one by Mr. Moffat, of Prince's-street, Edinburgh. The portraits of the two peers, the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Ellesmere, who moved and seconded the Address, were photographed by Mr. Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street. The portrait of Mr. Matthew White Ridley M.P., is from a photograph by L. Suscipi, of Rome; that of Mr. Mulholland, M.P., is from one by Messrs. T. and J. Holroyd, of Harrogate.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"One by One," published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., is a very pretty song, the music by J. C. Bayley, the words by the Rev. J. Hyde. The melody is occasionally of a somewhat declamatory kind, allowing good scope for expression; and the accompaniment is well varied in character, with some very effective modulations. An ad libitum part for the harmonium is added, the sustained chords of which will much enhance the general effect. From Messrs. Cramer and Co. we have also a pleasing song, "The Fisherman of St. Monan's," by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres); two effective pieces by Mr. Wilford Morgan, "Oh tell me not my love is vain" (ballad), and "O Life, thou art most fair" (song). Some bright and vivacious dance music also forms part of Messrs. Cramer's recent publications, including "Madame L'Archiduc," a set of waltzes by L. Waldeufel on subjects from Offenbach's opéra-bouffe, a set of quadrilles by E. Coote, jun., and a galop by C. H. R. Marriott, both drawn from the same source as the waltzes.

A want that has long existed in English musical literature has been supplied by the publication of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms," edited by Dr. John Stainer and Mr. W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac. This handsome large octavo volume is issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., of Berners-street, and is remarkable for the excellence of the printing and general getting-up, as well as for the intrinsic value of its contents. Various small books of a similar kind, with brief definitions, have long since appeared in this country; but the work now referred to is the first that has been brought out here possessing anything like completeness of purpose and comprehensiveness of treatment. In Germany alone were such works to be found, and they mostly consist of a series of volumes, whereas Messrs. Stainer and Barrett's Dictionary has the advantage of being comprised in one, thus offering far greater facility for reference. Some of the articles are supplied by contributors of known eminence in various departments of art and science associated, directly or indirectly, with the practice or theory of music, and many of the subjects are elucidated almost with the fulness of treatises; so that the title of "cyclopædia" would have been more suggestive of the real value of the book than that under which it appears. Copious illustrations are given of the mechanism of musical instruments and other material matters, besides plentiful quotations in music-type of points of theory and forms of composition. As the book meets a widely-felt requirement, it can scarcely fail to be largely in demand.

The same publishers have brought out a cheap edition of the first course of Aloys Henne's "New Method for the Piano," translated from the twenty-fifth German edition by H. Mannheimer. The portion of the work here given begins with full and clear explanations of the rudiments of music and the mechanism of pianoforte-playing, and concludes with a series of easy pieces for practice.

### THE MODERN DOMESDAY BOOK.

The long-expected "return of owners of land in England and Wales" has been issued. The present volume deals only with twenty-three English counties, alphabetically arranged as far as Norfolk, but an explanatory introduction deals with the whole kingdom. The metropolis is excluded from the estimate, and the return is based upon the valuation-lists for rating purposes in every parish. Though the many defects of those lists have been corrected (no fewer than 250,000 on the first examination), the Local Government Board admit that the return is far from being a trustworthy record, and suggest alterations in the present defective mode of making valuation-lists. The general county summary shows that there are 269,547 owners of one acre and upwards, and 703,289 persons who own under an acre, making a total of 972,836. The total of recorded holders in the Norman Domesday Book is 54,813. The estimated rentals of the properties included in the present return is £99,352,303; the metropolis, it may be added, is estimated at £24,810,481, and tithes at £5,000,000; but, if these figures be added together, there is a difference of more than two and a half millions between the total and the returns made up in other forms by assessment committees and parochial authorities to the Local Government Board. This is accounted for by the omission from the present book of gas and water mains, bridges, docks, &c. The total acreage of England and Wales is set down at 34,558,156, or 2,781,063 acres less than the Ordnance Survey Department.

Eight seamen at Hull have been ordered to pay from £1 to £5 each for petitioning the Board of Trade to hold an inquiry as to the stranding of a steamer, when the holding of the inquiry showed the charges against the owners and captain to have no foundation. The payments ordered are only a small portion of the expense incurred by the Board of Trade.

The barque Emily, of Shields, bound for Carthagena, was wrecked near the South Gare Breakwater, at the mouth of the Tees, early on the morning of the 6th inst. Her signals of distress were seen from West Hartlepool and Redcar; and the life-boats on these stations, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, rescued her crew of eighteen men.

Mr. H. C. Rothery, Admiralty inspector, has presented to the Board of Trade a report embodying the conclusion at which, with the assistance of Captains White and Harris, his assessors, he has arrived as to the loss of the Deutschland. In the opinion of these gentlemen the accident to that steamer was due to her having got ahead of her reckoning, owing to the master's disregard of the force and direction of the tide.—A Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the barque Mignonette of London, off Brook Ledge, on the 19th ult., ended in the suspension for six months of the certificate of Captain Abrams, for not heaving the lead.

A numerous deputation waited on the Prime Minister last Saturday, and placed in his hands a series of resolutions recently passed at a public meeting defining the grievances of the shipping interest. Lord Elington, M.P., touched on the principal matters of complaint; and Mr. Disraeli, in reply, expressed regret that their representations had not been more comprehensive. He said that the Merchant Shipping Bill would be amongst the foremost measures to which the Government would direct its early and unbroken attention.—Mr. Plimsoll, yesterday week, addressed a large meeting at Bath, at which he insisted upon the crying necessity for the compulsory survey of ships, the stringent regulation of deck-loading, and, generally dealing with the question of load-line, expressed his conviction that legislation upon the subject must take place next Session.—At a meeting of the Sunderland Shipowners' Society, on Monday, the Mayor drew attention to the statement made by Mr. Plimsoll, and said that he had official information for stating that about seventy ships had been stopped at Sunderland, but only a small proportion for any serious defect. Only ten ships had been dismantled and sold; and, instead of realising less than £30 each, as stated by Mr. Plimsoll, the owners received prices varying from £90 to £250. A committee was appointed to draw up a reply.





THE JUMNA MUSJID, DELHI.



RAJPOOTS.





THE PRINCE OF WALES AT DELHI—THE CHANDRY CHOWK.

FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEIVING THE SURVIVORS OF THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be of a cordial character.

The insurrectionary movement which, during the last six months, has been maintained in the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and which the troops of the Sultan have, up to the present time, been unable to repress, has excited the attention and interest of the great European Powers. I have considered it my duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by allied and friendly Governments to bring about a pacification of the disturbed districts, and I have accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging on the Sultan the expediency of adopting such measures of administrative reform as may remove all reasonable cause of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects.

I have agreed to purchase, subject to your sanction, the shares which belonged to the Khedive of Egypt in the Suez Canal, and I rely with confidence on your enabling me to complete a transaction in which the public interests are deeply involved.

The representations which I addressed to the Chinese Government, as to the attack made in the course of last year on the expedition sent from Burmah to the western provinces of China, have been received in a friendly spirit. The circumstances of that lamentable outrage are now the subject of an inquiry, in which I have thought it right to request that a member of my Diplomatic Service should take part. I await the result of this inquiry in the firm conviction that it will be so conducted as to lead to the discovery and punishment of the offenders.

Papers on all the above subjects will be laid before you.

I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health which my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has enjoyed during his journey through India. The hearty affection with which he has been received by my Indian subjects of all classes and races assures me that they are happy under my rule, and loyal to my Throne. At the time that the direct Government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the Crown, no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the Sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a bill upon the subject will be presented to you.

The humane and enlightened policy consistently pursued by this country in putting an end to slavery within her own dependencies, and in suppressing the slave trade throughout the world, makes it important that the action of British national ships in the territorial waters of foreign States should be in harmony with these great principles. I have, therefore, given directions for the issue of a Royal Commission to inquire into all treaty engagements and other international obligations bearing upon this subject, and all instructions from time to time issued to my naval officers, with a view to ascertain whether any steps ought to be taken to secure for my ships and their commanders abroad greater power for the maintenance of the right of personal liberty.

A bill will be laid before you for punishing slave traders who are subjects of native Indian princes.

The affairs of my Colonial Empire, the general prosperity of which has continued to advance, have received a large share of my attention. Papers of importance and interest will soon be in your hands showing the proceedings with respect to a conference of the South African Colonies and State.

The murder of a high officer of the Straits Settlements whilst acting as Resident in a neighbouring Malay State, and the disorders ensuing on that outrage, have demanded the interference of my troops. I trust that the operations, which have been ably and energetically conducted, though not without the loss of some valuable lives, have restored order and re-established the just influence and authority of this country.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

I have directed the Estimates of the year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

Bills for regulating the ultimate tribunal of appeal for the United Kingdom and for the amendment of the merchant shipping laws will be immediately submitted to you.

Legislation will be proposed relating to the Universities and to primary education.

Your attention will be called also to the Acts relating to the inclosure of commons, and to a measure for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of prisons, and at the same time effecting a relief of local burdens.

Other important measures, as the time of the Session permits, will be introduced to your notice; and I pray that your deliberations may, under the Divine blessing, result in the happiness and contentment of my people.

Yesterday week the Mayor of Gravesend, Mr. W. Lake, entertained the Earl of Darnley, Hereditary Lord High Steward of the borough, and his Lordship's son, Viscount Clifton, at dinner, at the New Thames Yacht Club House.

A training-ship is to be established in the river Dee. A committee, of which the Duke of Westminster is president, and the Lords-Lieutenant of Denbighshire and Flintshire are vice-presidents, has been formed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying on the institution. The Duke of Westminster has subscribed £300 towards the project.

At a meeting of the Neglected Children's Aid Society in Birmingham on Monday, Lord Leigh, who presided, expressed his regret that under the Reformatory Act they were obliged to qualify children for admission to a reformatory by first sending them to gaol. He hoped that something would be done to save children from the dangerous influence of the prison, and that the magistrates of Birmingham and other towns would support the society which had sent to industrial schools since its formation 571 children.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE INSECTIVORA AND CARNIVORA.

Professor A. H. Garrod, M.A., began his third lecture on Vertebrated Animals on Tuesday week with the Insectivora, commenting on the adaptation of their teeth for crushing hard food, and other peculiarities in their structure, especially noticing the shrew, the smallest of mammals, and the mole, with its fine fur, and powerful apparatus for burrowing. The means by which the hedgehog is enabled to face its enemies, by coiling itself up into a prickly ball, was well illustrated by a working model. After some remarks on other members of this interesting group, the Professor adverted to the carnivora, which, in relation to their feet, have been classified as fissiped and pinniped, and into digitigrada, plantigrada, and pinnipedia. The peculiarities in the dentition, osteology, and digestive apparatus of the carnivorous animals in general, and of cats, bears, and amphibia in particular, were duly noticed; and the Professor then characterised some of the leading members of the various groups, including the lion, tiger, and leopard—cats of the old world—and the jaguar and puma, cats of the new world; followed by the lynx, civet cat, hyena, bear, wolf, dog, badger, and their allies. The lecture concluded with an account of the sea-lions, or otaria, as distinguished from the phoca, or true seals. To the former we are indebted for the beautiful fur, fine specimens of which were exhibited, and the mode of preparing them explained; and it was stated that these furs are almost solely obtained from the Pribylov Isles, east of Behring's Strait, N. E. Asia, which at times are visited by thousands of these animals. In the course of the lecture the Professor gave details of the geographical distribution of the animals passed in review, and referred to casts, stuffed specimens, and diagrams.

NITROGEN AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, Ph.D., F.R.S., devoted his third lecture on the Non-Metallic Elements, given on Thursday week, to the interesting gas, nitrogen. He began by showing how Mayow, in 1674, in his experiments upon ordinary air, when he had removed oxygen, found a residual gas, which would support neither life nor combustion. It was, however, not till 1772 that Rutherford determined the character of this gas, eventually named azote by the French, nitrogen by ourselves, and stickstoff (suffocating stuff) by the Germans. Further research demonstrated its properties—a specific gravity of 0.972, incondensability, and the absence of taste, odour, and colour; with little power of combination with other bodies, its compounds having very unstable equilibrium, thus forming altogether a marked contrast to oxygen. Nitrogen constitutes 79 per cent of our atmosphere, its function appearing to be a diluent of the chemically active oxygen. These properties having been illustrated experimentally, including the production of nitrogen by the combustion of phosphorus in air, the Professor adverted to the two compounds of nitrogen which occur in the atmosphere—ammonia and nitric acid. Ammonia, the “volatile alkali,” a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, may be obtained artificially, when it is termed spirits of hartshorn. It is found in carbonate of ammonia or smelling salts, and is a result of decaying organic substances, being a light gas with a pungent odour, and very soluble in water. Nitric acid, a compound of nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen, has been detected in rain during a thunderstorm, being intrinsically the same as the nitric acid or aquafortis of commerce, a heavy, highly corrosive liquid. These properties also having been duly exemplified, the Professor showed how nitric acid may be formed from its constituents by electric action, and how it can be converted into ammonia and water by the action of hydrogen produced by Gladstone and Tribe's copper-zinc couple. He then stated that ammonia and nitric acid may be taken as types of the two great classes of bodies termed alkalis or bases and acids, which combine energetically to form the neutral bodies termed salts; and he exhibited some of their opposite characters—thus, acids turn red litmus solution blue, while alkalis do exactly the reverse, restoring the red colour. He also illustrated the weak chemical affinity of nitrogen, which is the cause of the explosive character of its compounds. Some of them, such as gunpowder and gun-cotton, require heat for their decomposition, which is effected in others, such as dynamite, by mere shaking. The explosion is due to the violent expansion of the gases suddenly evolved.

APPLICATIONS OF ELECTRICITY TO RAILWAYS.

Mr. W. H. Preece, M. Inst. C.E., Postal Engineer, gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 4th inst. He began by stating that he had to establish three propositions:—1st, that railway travelling is dangerous; 2nd, that it is safe; and, 3rd, that the danger is potential and the safety actual, the one having been converted into the other by the operations of scientific thought and by the applications of scientific skill. The first proposition is self-evident, considering all the contingencies; yet the safety of railways is also manifest when we compare the number of accidents upon them with those due to other causes. The average annual amount of deaths of railway passengers in the four years 1871-4 was 145, of which 104 were due to causes within their own control. In 1873, 17,246 persons met with violent deaths, averaging 750 per million. Of these 1290 were due to railways, 990 to mining, and 6070 to other mechanical causes; 3232 were drowned, 1519 were killed by horses or conveyances, and 1132 by machinery of various kinds; the rest by falls, burns, suffocation, and other events to which we are liable daily. The proportion of passengers killed in three years ending 1849 was 1 in 4,782,188 journeys; and in three years ending in 1873, 1 in 20,089,660. Hence, said Mr. Preece, in a relative sense we may consider railway travelling safe. Proceeding to the way in which the potentiality of danger is converted into the actuality of safety, he stated that 18 per cent of the accidents are due to defective permanent way, 13 per cent to defective rolling-stock, 28 per cent to defective signals, and 41 per cent to defective human machinery. The comparative safety of railway travelling has been produced by constantly taking advantage of the lessons taught by experience, and by applying the means suggested by scientific thought and inventive skill to remedy defects. Telegraphy is the chief aid of the railway engineer. The signal by day being the arm, which at right angles signifies danger, at an angle of 45 degrees safety; the signals at night being lights, the rule being

White means right; red means wrong;  
Green means slowly go along.

These are supplemented by fog-signals in thick weather—flags, whistles, and other methods of giving rapid information. The greatest element of safety, however, is the “block system,” which arose out of the multiplication of trains and increased speed. In the “time system” the danger-signal is exhibited five minutes after the departure of a train, and the caution-signal five minutes more. The safety of the train is entirely under the responsibility of the driver, and the system is brimful of danger. By the “absolute block system,” which is effectually carried out by electricity, before a train is allowed to leave a station (A), the line at B is blocked in advance, and when it leaves A it is blocked behind at A; so that it is thoroughly protected in both directions. The “permissive” system, Mr. Preece said,

is doubtless an improvement on the “time” system, but is really not the “block” system at all, which ought not to be rashly condemned for its occasional defective working. Besides illustrating his remarks by experiments, the speaker explained the working of the electric repeaters—one of the greatest elements of safety; and also exhibited an effective method of communicating between passenger and guard by means of electricity. In conclusion, he said that science cannot be devoted to a nobler purpose than to the protection of human life; and the records of experience show that it has earned well-deserved laurels in rendering the dangers of railway travelling potential and the safety actual. The block systems used on the South-Eastern, Great Western, and Great Northern railways, and also Mr. Tyer's block telegraph and electric-locking systems, were exhibited at work in the library.

TEMPLE OF MINERVA POLIAS AT PRIENE.

Mr. R. P. Pullan began his third lecture on his excavations in Asia Minor, on Saturday last, with a description of Priene, one of the twelve cities of the Ionian league, formerly a port, but now eight miles from the sea shore, celebrated for its temple of Minerva Polias, designed by Pythios, one of the architects of the Mausoleum, who, according to Vitruvius, wrote a good treatise on architecture. As this book is lost, we can only study his “sermons in stones,” the opportunity being given at the British Museum, where the remains of two of his great works are arranged in the same room, the marbles from the Mausoleum on one side and those from Priene on the other. The labours of the Priene expedition were more arduous, and the results more satisfactory than the preceding. The ruins were situated on a stony plateau destitute of water and exposed to the full force of wintry storms; fever compelled the abandonment of the excavation for a short period, and at various times the work was interrupted by the Turkish authorities. When, however, the superincumbent stones were removed the finest ruins of a temple in good style in Asia Minor was disclosed. The walls of the cella were standing to a height of six feet, and the columns to a height of ten or twelve. The steps and pavements were intact throughout. Several valuable inscriptions were found; amongst them one stating that the edifice was dedicated to Minerva by Alexander the Great. Portions of the colossal figure of the goddess were also disinterred, and one or two heads and bodies of draped figures. The temple proved to be hexastyle and peripteral, and measured 127 ft. by 70 ft. on its lowest steps. It had evidently been destroyed by an earthquake, as the columns and entablatures were found in regular lines, just as they had fallen. Like the Parthenon, the Mausoleum, and all other Greek buildings of a good period, this temple had been decorated externally with polychromy, and Mr. Pullan found thin flakes of bright red, blue, and other colours on the architraves and other architectural members as they were dug up. These excavations were begun in October, 1868, and terminated in May, 1869. In April Mr. Newton arrived at Priene, commissioned by the Dilettanti Society to report on the state of the excavations, bringing with him a further grant for the removal of sculptures and inscriptions, which was effected by a ship of war; and now they may be seen in the British Museum. Like the preceding, this lecture was illustrated by between twenty and thirty magnified photographs, projected upon a screen by the lime light.

Dr. C. William Siemens will give a discourse on the Action of Light on Selenium on Friday next, the 18th inst.

Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., read a paper on circular ironclads at the Royal United Service Institution yesterday week. He considered that a fair speed could be obtained with such ships without that enormous increase of engine-power which many persons assumed to be indispensable. Mr. Reed felt persuaded that the circular ship or citadel will hereafter be taken at least as the point of departure of future designs for ironclads. At the same time he expressed his opinion that some modifications of the circular form would be advantageous where high speed was required. An animated discussion followed the reading of the paper, in the course of which the majority of those present concurred in Mr. Reed's views, which, however, were strongly criticised by Commander Dawson and Mr. Scott Russell.—Engravings and descriptions of the Russian circular ironclad appeared in the Number of this Paper for Jan. 1.

Mr. Serjeant Cox, on Monday evening, read a paper before a full meeting of the members of the Law Amendment Society, designed to draw attention to the defects in the law relating to frauds. He thought the time had arrived when this class of offences should no longer be treated as misdemeanours; for frauds were essentially deliberate crimes, requiring calculation and forethought, and demanding a considerable amount of skill. In its present state the law was so imperfect that moderate ingenuity was only needed to keep on the safe side of it, and criminals of whose true character there could be no question were continually escaping punishment. Robbery by fraud was rapidly taking the place of robbery by violence, and the clever thieves who practised it studied the law to learn how they might contrive to keep within the border of criminality. The remedy he proposed was the passing of a short statute enacting that any person obtaining by “any fraudulent device” any money, goods, &c., “with intent to defraud,” should be subject to a sentence of either fine, imprisonment, or penal servitude; and giving power to the Court to order restitution to the person injured of the value of his property; also to receive evidence of similar previous frauds committed by the defendant. If this slight amendment of the law were made, two questions only would be for the jury:—First, “Was the property in question obtained by a fraudulent device?” Secondly, “Was it so obtained with intent to defraud?” A discussion followed the reading of the paper, Mr. Cox's proposals being generally approved of.

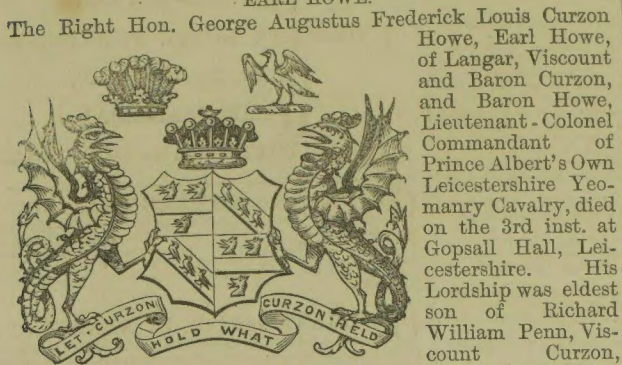
At the meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, held on Monday at its rooms, 10, Adelphi-terrace—Mr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair—it was stated that, during the past year, thirty-three towns, sixty-four countries, and eighteen foreign and colonial members had joined. A paper on Heathen Cosmogonies compared with the Hebrew was then read by the Rev. B. W. Savile, who stated that its object was to contrast what the late Sir Charles Lyell termed “the cosmological notions” entertained by the savans of the ancient world, who were without a revelation from on high, with the Mosaic record as laid down in the first chapter of Genesis. The paper contained a brief review of the cosmogony of the Egyptians, Phœnicians, Chaldeans, Persians, Hindus, and Chinese, and an extended one of what the learned Greeks held and taught on the same subject; together with an examination of some points connected with the atomic philosophy as recently advocated by Professor Tyndall. The various points of harmony between the Mosaic cosmogony and the discoveries of modern science were then discussed. The paper having been read, several took part in the consideration of its various parts.

It is proposed to erect a mission station in Sheffield, at a cost of £10,000. Mr. Wostenholm, a cutlery manufacturer, has given the sum necessary.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EARL HOWE.



The Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Louis Curzon Howe, Earl Howe, of Langar, Viscount and Baron Curzon, and Baron Howe, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, died on the 3rd inst. at Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire. His Lordship was eldest son of Richard William Penn, Viscount Curzon, created Earl Howe

in 1821, and Harriet Georgiana, his first wife, daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan. He was born Jan. 16, 1821, and succeeded his father May 12, 1870. He married, Feb. 3, 1846, Harriet Mary, daughter of Henry C. Sturt, Esq., of Criche, Dorsetshire, and sister of the recently-created Lord Alington, and had one only child, Lady Harriet Alice, who married, Feb. 3, 1871, Henry Neville Sherbrooke, Esq., and died April 13, 1875. The Earl, having left no male issue, is succeeded by his next brother, Richard William Penn, C.B., Major-General and A.D.C. to the Duke of Cambridge, now third Earl Howe, born Feb. 14, 1822, married, Feb. 18, 1858, to Isabella Catherine, eldest daughter of the Hon. George Anson, by whom he has George Richard Penn, Viscount Curzon, and other issue. The late Earl's eldest sister is the present Duchess of Beaufort, his second the Countess of Westmoreland, and his youngest the Marchioness of Hamilton.

VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville and Baron



land, by Anne, his wife, daughter and coheir of Richard Huck Saunders, Esq., M.D., and was grandson of Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802. The nobleman whose death we record entered the Army in 1819, and attained the rank of General in 1868. He commanded the 83rd Foot in the insurrection in Canada, 1837-8; and the Bombay column of the army of the Punjab at the siege of Mooltan and at Goojerat. For his "indefatigable zeal and exertions" in that campaign he received the order of the Bath and the thanks of Parliament as well as of the East India Company. His Lordship succeeded to the viscounty at his father's death, 1851. He was appointed to command the forces in Scotland, 1856; became Governor of Edinburgh Castle, 1860; and was made Colonel of the 60th Rifles, 1863. His Lordship was A.D.C. to King William IV., and afterwards to her present Majesty. He never married; the peerage consequently devolves on his elder surviving brother, Robert, now fourth Viscount Melville, Storekeeper-General of the Navy, who was born Sept. 14, 1803.

VISCOUNT GALWAY.

The Right Hon. George Edward Arundell Monckton-Arundell, Viscount Galway and Baron Killard, in the county of Clare, in the Peerage of Ireland, M.P. for East Retford, died on the 6th inst. at Serlby Hall, near Bawtry. He was born March 1, 1805, the eldest son of William George, fifth Viscount Galway, and grandson of Robert Monckton Arundell, fourth Viscount, K.B., a Privy Councillor, and M.P. for York. He succeeded his father Feb. 2, 1834, and married April 25, 1838, his cousin Henrietta Eliza Milnes, sister of Lord Houghton, by whom he had one son, George Edmund Milner, present Viscount Galway, born Nov. 18, 1844. The peer whose decease we record was educated at Harrow, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford. He entered the House of Commons as Member for East Retford in 1847, and was for a short period, from February to December, 1852, a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen. His politics were Conservative. He was one of those Irish peers, such as Rendlesham, Newborough, Macdonald, Fife, Winterton, and Downe, who, though in no wise connected with Ireland, form part of the Irish Peerage. Previously to the grant of the viscounty of Galway to John Monckton, Esq., in 1727, it had been held by the Chevalier de Massue de Rubigny, a famous soldier of the time of William III.

SIR W. JACKSON, BART.

Sir William Jackson, Bart., of the Manor House, Birkenhead, and Portland-place, Middlesex, died at the latter place on the 31st ult. He was born April 28, 1805, the son of Peter Jackson, Esq., of Warrington, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Henry Mather, Esq. Sir William was actively engaged in large mercantile and public enterprises in England, Canada, and Italy. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Cheshire, and sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest for Newcastle-under-Lyme from 1847 to 1865, and for North Derbyshire from 1865 to 1868. In the following year he was created a Baronet. He married, Oct. 30, 1829, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hughes, Esq., and by her (who predeceased him only twelve months) had six sons and eight daughters. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Q.C., M.P. for Coventry, was born in 1831, and married, in 1854, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Buddicom Blackburne, Esq., of Birkenhead, by whom he has three sons and three daughters.



The deaths are also announced of Lady Madeline Crichton, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort, and wife of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Crichton, at the age of twenty-eight;—of Miss Upton, of Ingmire Hall, in the county of Westmoreland, sister of Sir John Henry Greville Smyth, Bart., of Ashton Court, in the county of Somerset (this lady had inherited the estates of the old Westmoreland family of Upton, of Ingmire);—of Major-General William Fullerton, Bengal Retired List, eldest son of the late Lord Fullerton, a Scotch

Judge;—of the Right. Hon. Cecilia, Dowager Viscountess Avonmore, eldest daughter of the late Charles O'Keeffe, Esq. (her Ladyship's only surviving son is the present Viscount Avonmore);—of Mr. John Milne Baxter, of Dundee;—and of Mr. Matthew Gregson, of Liverpool, who took a great interest in many of the local charities.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E.P.O'B.—On looking at your Problem again we find it is impossible. In reply to 1. Q to B 6th, Black can play P becomes a Kt, checking.

SCOTT.—We were aware of the dual mate in that particular variation. T.L.—It is certainly a new book; but it was left by the author in an unfinished state. WIGMORE-STREET.—We have no recollection of receiving the solution referred to; but, of course, it may have escaped our attention.

N.B.—Amid the mass of solutions that we received of Problem No. 1665 it is quite possible that yours may have been overlooked.

J. CRUM, W.C. BOWTER, E.P.O'BRIEN, J.G.C.—Pray accept our best thanks for your obliging contributions.

J. ROSENBAUM.—Many thanks for your courtesy. Owing to our large circulation, our chess column has to be in type on the Monday in each week, so that it is almost impossible to make any use of information unless it reaches us, at the latest, on Saturday morning.

ARTHUR.—On examination we find there is no mate as you suggest. When the Queen checks at K 5th, the King simply moves to Q B 5th, and escapes.

P.S. SENELE.—Problem No. 1664 cannot be solved by 1. R to B 6th, if Black reply with 1. P to R 5th, queening. At least, we do not see any solution.

N.M.—The new version of the four-mover is an impossible position. How can the Black Bishop be at Q R sq when the Q Kt P has never been moved?

H. SCHLESNER.—The two-mover seems fair, and if sound shall have a place ere long. J. DALE AND G.C. BAXTER.—Too easy, we regret to say.

O.R. BAXTER.—Surely a long way below your best form.

AURELIO ABELA.—Kindly let us have the problems on diagrams. Both of those you have sent us are incorrectly described.

J.G.C.—An ingenious position; but, unfortunately, unsound. In the first variation Black can play 2. P to B 7th, and White cannot mate at Q R sq on account of the Rook interposing.

G.L. DE BOER.—It shall be examined, but in future be so kind as to describe problems on diagrams.

THREE CHAMBERS.—The position is correctly copied, and there is most certainly a mate if Black play 1. K to Q 5th. We are sure you would be angry with us if we were to point out a mate in one move.

PROBLEM No. 1666.—Correct solutions received from T. Guest, T.L., E.A. Dudgeon, B.B., D.G.H.P. Neworth, N.M., Wigmore-street, Vis. L.D.B. Cirulo de Sevilla, W.F. Payne, S.A. Stewart, S.J. Kirham, Amesbury, El Liceo de Magdala, W.V.G.D. Leslie S.B.P., P.S. Senele. Those by A. Knight, T.W. Johnson, M. Clare, H.A.S., and C. Chapman are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1667.—Correct solutions received from W.F. Payne, Benet, Thorpe, J. Dale, Wee Pawn, T. Guest, Amesbury, J. Sowden, R.W.S., W.S.B., H. Schleusner, Bore, Scotus, W.M. Curtis, G.H.V., X.V.I., W.V.G.D., G.H. Gwyn, I.S.T., D.P. Cheam, Ben Rhydding, Emile, J.G.C. Latta, A. Weiden, Harper-street, East Marden, Neworth, Wexham Chess Club. Those by S.R.V.G.A. Reinhard, B.B. Three Chambers, C. Moog, Two Ignoramuses, H.J.C. W. Warden, A. Johnstone, and R. Kell are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1668.—Correct solution received from J. Ridpath.

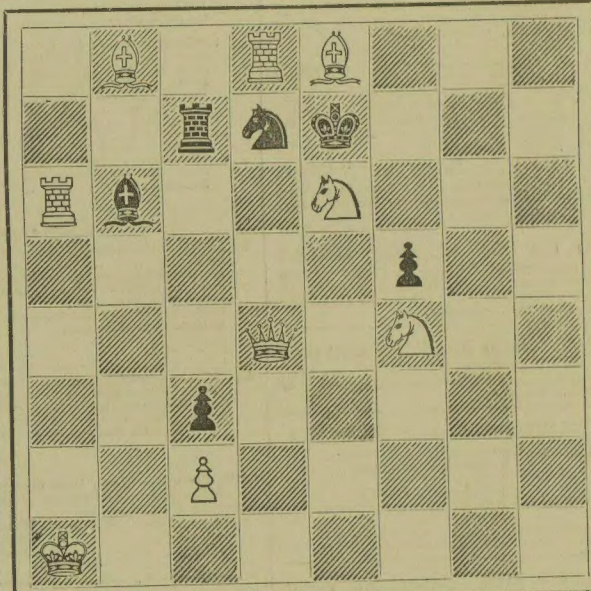
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to Q 5th	P takes R, or Kt takes Kt * +	2. B to Q B 3rd	Anything
* 1. B to Q 3rd (ch)	P takes R	† 1. Kt (from B 7th) to K moves	Anything
3. B mates.	K moves.	3. R to Kt mates.	K 5th (ch)
			3. R to B 5th. Mate.

The other variations are obvious.

## PROBLEM No. 1669.

By Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN NEW YORK.

We append a Game contested in the recent Match between Messrs. MASON and BRID.—(From the Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. M.)

1. P to K B 4th P to K 4th

2. P takes P P to Q 3rd

3. P takes P

The "Handbuch" condemns the capture of the second Pawn, and prefers—

3. Kt to K B 3rd P takes P

4. P to K 4th P to Q B 4th

5. B to Q 4th Kt to Q B 3rd

and the game is resolved into a form of the Gambit Declined.

3. B takes P B to K Kt 5th

4. Kt to K B 3rd B to K Kt 5th

Scarcely so strong, perhaps, as 4. Kt to K R 3rd.

5. P to K 4th Kt to K B 3rd

6. P to Q 3rd Castles

7. B to K Kt 5th

White's last three moves have not tended to improve his position.

7. B to K 2nd Kt to K B 3rd

8. B takes B B to Q B 4th

9. B takes B Q to Q 5th

10. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q 2nd

11. Q to Q 2nd K Kt to K 4th

12. Kt to Q 3rd K to Q 3rd

13. B to K 3rd

14. B takes B

It was, doubtless, tempting to get rid of this troublesome Bishop; but casting, we believe, would have been in every way preferable.

Q takes B

15. Q to K B 2nd Kt to Q 5th (ch)

16. Q to Q 2nd Q to Q B 4th

17. Kt to Q B 3rd

18. Q to K B 2nd Kt to Q 5th

19. B to Q sq

After this retreat the game is practically hopeless. We should have castled on the Queen's side, at all hazards.

19. R to Q 3rd

Threatening a direful blow by R to K B 3rd.

20. Kt to Q 5th

Worse and worse. It is difficult to believe that this is a specimen of Mr. Bird's match play.

20. R takes Kt

Well played, and quite conclusive.

21. P takes R Q to Kt 5th (ch)

22. Q to Q 2nd

Mr. Bird evidently prefers sudden death to lingering torments. The alternative move of 22. K to B sq would have only cost a clear Rook.

22. Kt tks Q P (ch), and White resigned.

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.—On the retirement of Mr. Lindsay from the post of hon. secretary to this club Mr. Lowenthal was unanimously elected to the vacant office. Mr. Lowenthal's services in the cause of chess are well known, and we are satisfied that his appointment will redound to the best interests of the club. Mr. Lindsay has, we hear, accepted the post of hon. treasurer.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. STEINITZ AND BLACKBURN.—It is stated, on the authority of the hon. secretary of the West-End Club, that the long-despaired-of contest between these players has been definitively fixed to commence on Feb. 17, and will be continued during every following Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The stakes are £60 a side, and the winner of the first seven games, exclusive of draws, will be the victor.

ST. PANCRAS WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND THE KENTISH TOWN INSTITUTE.

CHESS CLUB.—A match was played, last Saturday week, at Burton-street, Easton-road, between these two clubs, and resulted in a draw, each side winning six games. The players were:—St. Pancras: Messrs. Tiley, Brown, Pratt, Jessop, Ellen, and Mountain. Kentish Town: Messrs. Physick, Drawbridge, Yarnold, Benfield, Barrett, and Seton.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated May 13, 1874, and July 13, 1875, of Mr. John Tredwell, late of Leigham Court, Streatham-hill, who died on Dec. 13 last, were proved, on the 17th ult., by Mrs. Maria Tredwell, the widow, George Wythes, and Henry Worton Elliott, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves to his wife his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, and household effects, and a pecuniary legacy of £10,000 absolutely, and, subject to some legacies, the residue of his real and personal property for life; in the event of her marrying again she is to have an annuity of £2000 only; on her death or second marriage he gives many large legacies to his own and his late wife's relatives; £5000 to such charitable institutions as his wife shall by will appoint, and the ultimate residue of his property to Henry Worton Elliott, John Thomas Emmerson, and Joseph Bourne, the younger.

The will with two codicils, dated Nov. 29, 1864, Dec. 13, 1871, and June 13, 1874, of Mr. John Reeve, formerly of Graycliffe, near Sydney, in Australia, but late of Fernwood, Wimbledon Park, Surrey, who died on Nov. 21 last at No. 33, Wimpole-street, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Mrs. Fanny Katherine Reeve, his widow, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator gives to his wife all his furniture, plate, pictures, horses, carriages, household effects, and an immediate legacy of £1000; and his freehold residence, Fernwood, and the income of £15,000 for life. He provides portions of £15,000 for each of his daughters; and the remainder of all his property (including the proceeds of his real estate in the colony of Victoria which he directs to be sold) he leaves to his sons.

The will, dated Dec. 19, 1866, of the Chevalier Isaac Franchetti, formerly a banker at Leghorn, and late of Florence, who died on Sept. 13 last, has just been proved in London by his son, Giulio Franchetti, the personal estate in England being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths 2000 Italian livres to the poor of the city of Leghorn, one-half to poor Israelites, and one-half to poor Catholics; 2000 Italian livres to the poor of the city of Florence, to be divided in like manner; legacies to two clerks; and the residue is distributed among his five children.

The will, dated June 9, 1875, of Mr. Benaiah Gibb, late of No. 20, Wickham-terrace, Deptford, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Benaiah Duncan Gibb, the grandson, Robert Lachlan Hunter, the nephew, and the Rev. Robert Thomas Verral, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, the National Life-Boat Institution, and the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, £100 each.

The will, dated Aug. 23, 1875, of Mrs. Elizabeth Thornton Fotheringham, late of Upper Tooting, Surrey, and of Gunfield, Dartmouth, Devon, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Flower, the niece, and Mrs. Ann Sarah Jephson, the executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. Subject to some legacies, the testatrix leaves her property to her niece, Mrs. Flower.

The will and codicil, dated Nov. 13 and 23, 1875, of Dr. Richard Hassall, formerly of Richmond, but late of No. 60, St. George's-square, South Belgravia, who died on Dec. 13 last, were proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Alicia Hassall, the widow, Edward James Bevir, and Frederick Charles Colman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's widow and children.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment last Saturday in an important will case—the Mayor of Lyons v. the Advocate-General of India and others. It was argued before their Lordships last year. The case came before their Lordships on appeal from the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in 1873. The order in effect directed that funds amounting to between 300,000 and 400,000 rupees appropriated to answer certain charitable gifts in the will of General Claude Martin, which had failed, should be applied *cypres* in accordance with a scheme in the same order for the benefit of certain institutions at Calcutta and Lucknow, and of a charity for convicts on their release from Calcutta gaol. Claude Martin, whose will has been referred to, was a Major-General in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was born at Lyons, in France, and entered the service of the company as a common soldier. He, however, gradually rose in the ranks, received a commission, and, though an illiterate man, was finally elevated to the rank which he held at his death. He died at Lucknow in September, 1800, and left a will bearing date Jan. 1, 1800, which contained the deposition of personal, household, and landed property to a large amount. The sums bequeathed consisted of the following, among others:—5000 rupees for the release of imprisoned debtors, 1000 rupees for the relief of such prisoners, 150,000 rupees to be invested for the relief of the poor of Calcutta and Lucknow, 200,000 rupees to found a public institution at Lyons, 5000 rupees for the payment of some poor honest debtor on a day month from the date of testator's death, 1000 rupees per annum for poor prisoners in gaol on a certain day, 300,000 rupees for Constantin College at Calcutta, and various other amounts, which, on the whole, amounted to 3,300,000 rupees. The imprisonment of debtors was abolished by law, and thereupon the object of certain devises no longer existed. The Advocate-General and others obtained an order in India to set the funds so made free, to be applied to other charities in the two cities. Against that decision an action was brought more than thirty years ago, and the present appeal was again brought against the order, on the ground that the Mayor of Lyons, as a testator of the will, ought to have been consulted. Counsel were heard on both sides, and their Lordships delivered a long judgment, by which they decided the appeal should be dismissed, with costs.

The inquest upon the bodies of the persons killed in the Abbots-Ripton accident was brought to a close on Thursday week. The jury, in their verdict, which practically amounted to one of "Accidental death," expressed an opinion that the collision was owing to the block system having failed to act upon an emergency.

With reference to the recent litigation before the House of Lords' Committee of Privileges as to the earldom of Mar, John Francis Erskine Goodeve Erskine, Earl of Mar and Baron Garloch, one of the parties to the litigation, has addressed a circular to every peer, in which after reciting the facts upon which he bases his position, he states that, "as the inheritor and representative of the ancient dignities of Mar and Garloch, he does not feel obliged (though he might think it desirable) to seek the formal recognition of the House of Lords; and he is confident that, on due consideration, it will be maintained that Lord Kellie's new title of Mar, unrecorded in the annals of Scottish history and genealogy, is independent of and cannot touch the ancient earldom of Mar, which still stands in its time-honoured place on the 'Union Roll' of Scotch peers."



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Post-free 3d. each, or the twelve for 3s. 3d. stamps.  
Belle Mahone. Molly Darling. Molly's Answer. Far Away. Far away, yet ever near. 'Tis but a little faded flower. Ah, keep the faded flower. Come, Birdie, come. Birdie's come. Silver threads among the gold. What to us is silver hair?  
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Established in 1836, and incorporated in 1874, under "The Companies Act, 1862."

Subscribed Capital—£3,750,000, in 75,000 Shares of £50 each.

**REPORT** adopted at the Annual General Meeting, Feb. 3, 1876. The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Proprietors the Balance Sheet of the Bank for the Half Year ended Dec. 31 last. With reference to the exceptional loss arising out of the failure of Messrs. A. Collyer and Co., mentioned in the report to the Proprietors in August last, the Directors have, after careful consideration, transferred £75,000 from the balance then carried forward to the special account previously opened, which will, in their judgment, fully cover the whole of the deficiency.

This transfer of £75,000 leaves the balance brought from last account £13,856 12s. 3d., including £6093 15s. reserved to meet interest then accrued on new shares.

The net profits for the half year, after paying interest to customers and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £142,874 8s. 3d., which, added to the above balance of £13,856 12s. 3d., produces a total of £156,730 18s. 6d. Out of this sum the Directors have added £25,000 to the Reserve Fund, raising that fund to £699,522 10s.

They recommend the payment of a dividend of 8s. per cent for the half year, and that the balance of £14,730 18s. 6d. remaining (after providing £15,000 for interest on new shares) be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The present dividend, added to that paid to June 30, will make 16s. per cent for the year 1875.

The Directors retiring by rotation are James Morley, Abraham Hodgson Phillips, and James Duncan Thomson, Esqrs., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The dividend, £14s. per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches, on or after Monday, the 14th inst.

BALANCE SHEET of the London and County Banking Company, Dec. 31, 1875.			
Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Capital paid up .. ..	1,200,000	0	0
Installment received in respect of New Shares .. ..	299,045	0	0
Reserve Fund .. ..	699,522	10	0
Installment received in respect of New Shares .. ..	149,522	10	0
Amount now added .. ..	25,000	0	0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c. ..	21,399,784	6	4
Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities .. ..	2,162,095	7	0
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account, less £75,000 referred to in the Report .. ..	7,762	17	3
Reserve to meet interest accrued on New Shares .. ..	6,093	15	0
Gross Profit for the Half Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts—viz. .. ..	335,530	1	5
Less amount added to Reserve Fund .. ..	25,000	0	0
	384,586	13	8
	£20,144,833	17	0

By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England .. .. 2,735,233 10 2  
Cash placed at Call and at Notice covered by Securities .. 3,375,270 15 2  
Investments, viz: Government and Guaranteed Stocks .. 2,336,754 16 9  
Other Stocks and Securities .. 89,845 11 11  
Discounted Bills, and advances to Customers in Town and Country .. 14,805,785 3 4  
Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per contra) .. 2,162,095 7 0  
Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings .. .. 441,137 14 3  
Interest paid to Customers .. .. 77,776 19 5  
Salaries and all other expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries .. .. 129,948 19 0  
£26,144,833 17 0

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**  
To Interest paid to Customers, as above .. 77,776 19 5  
Expenses .. .. 129,948 19 0  
Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account .. 44,929 16 9  
Amount added to Reserve Fund .. .. 25,000 0 0  
Interest on New Shares .. .. 15,000 0 0  
Dividend of 8s. per cent for Half Year .. .. 14,730 18 6  
Balance carried forward .. .. £409,386 13 8

By Balance brought forward from last Account less £75,000 referred to in the Report .. 7,762 17 3  
Reserve to meet interest accrued on New Shares .. 6,093 15 0  
Gross Profit for the Half-Year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts .. 335,530 1 5  
£409,386 13 8  
We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-Sheet, and have found the same to be correct.  
London and County Bank, Jan. 27, 1876. (Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, STEPHEN SYMONDS, } Auditors.  
By order, GEO. GOUGH, Secretary.

**LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.**  
Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8s. per cent for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1875, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after MONDAY, the 14th inst.  
By order of the Board, W. MCKEWAN, } Joint General  
WHITEHEAD TOMSON, } Managers.  
21, Lombard-street, Feb. 4, 1876.

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DIRECT.—Sailing from Liverpool every alternate Thursday. A rapid passage 32 days. Saloon £50. Highest Class and Speed. Excellent accommodation.  
ALLAN BROS. and CO., James-street, Liverpool.

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Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or 64, Cornhill, and 19, Regent-street, London.  
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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**NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

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**OETZMANN and CO., IN ANNOUNCING** this extension of premises, desire to thank their patrons for their kind indulgence and patronage, and to inform them that the business having grown far beyond the accommodation which the premises afforded, notwithstanding the several extensive additions which have from time to time been previously made.

**TO AVOID THE GREAT DAMAGE** by workmen during the intended rebuilding, inevitable to such a Stock if retained, they have determined upon clearing out the same at a Great Reduction. They do not profess to sell utterly regardless of their own interest; but, as a sacrifice must occur either by damage or reduction, prefer the latter alternative, as most conducive to the mutual interest of buyer and seller.

**MESSRS. OETZMANN and CO. hope** their Patrons will avail themselves of this opportunity, as they may rely upon effecting a great saving at the present time, being anxious to clear out quickly; and would respectfully advise as early a visit as convenient to ensure a good selection. Orders per post intrusted for selection receive prompt and careful attention. OETZMANN and CO.

**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,** post-free.

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This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky." Wholesale—20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

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Flavoured with Vanilla. The most delicate, digestible, and cheapest Vanilla Chocolate. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

EPPE'S COCOA

is supplied for export in lb. tins, labelled James Eppe and Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threapool-street, and 170, Piccadilly.  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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